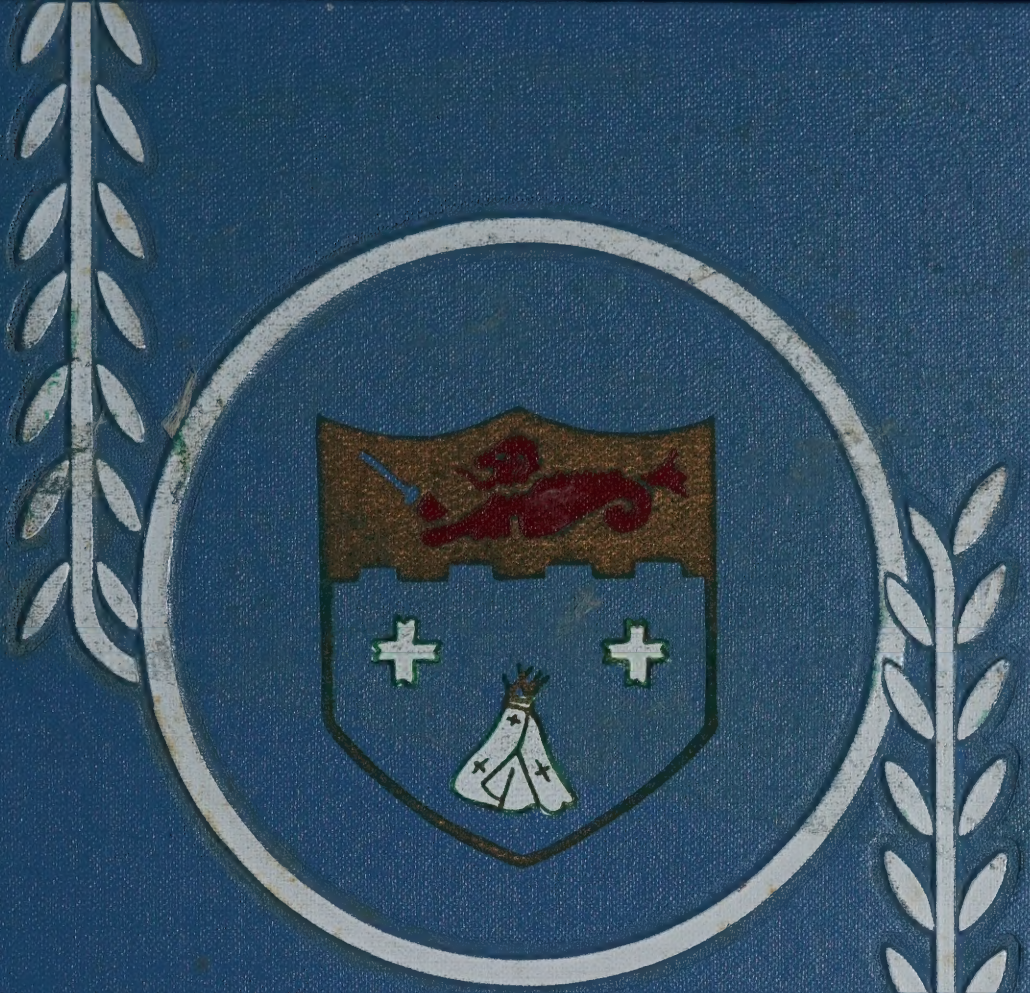

# 2d BATTLE GROUP 12th INFANTRY

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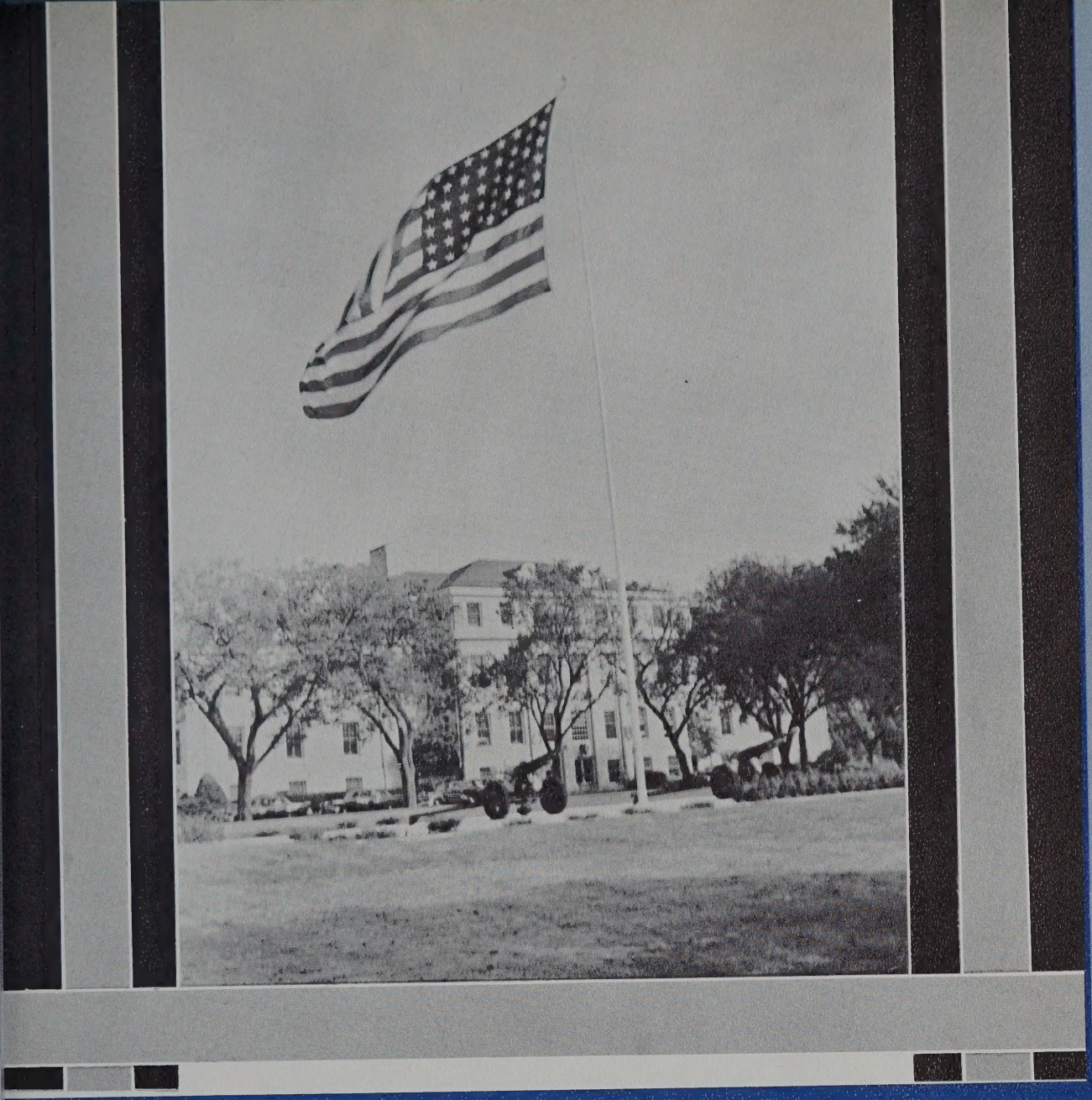
FORT RILEY
1959



# 1st Infantry Division
# Fort Riley
# Kansas 1959

**HARVEY H. FISCHER,** Major General, Commanding General

Harvey H. Fischer was born in Dunsmuir, California, August 16, 1910. He graduated from Dunsmuir High School i 1927, and in 1928 entered the United States Military Academy, West Point. He graduated from the Academy June 10, 193 and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant Infantry.

His first assignment was with the 23rd Infantry Regiment, 2nd "Indian Head" Division, where he served for four yea before he attended the Regular Infantry Officers Advanced Course, Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia.

After finishing the Infantry Course he remained at Fort Benning for two years serving the 24th Infantry Regimen General Fischer then was sent to Puerto Rico for duty with the 65th Infantry Regiment, serving as company commande Battalion and Post Adjutant, and as Executive Officer of the Induction Station of the Puerto Rican Department.

General Fischer returned to the States in 1941, and after serving for one year with the 63rd Infantry Regiment, 6t Infantry Division, he was assigned to the War Department General Staff, Washington, D.C.

In 1943 he served for four months with the British Joint Planning Staff in London, and then returned to Washingto to become a member of the initial Joint War Plans Committee, a planning staff for the United States Joint Chiefs.

After serving with the G-3 of II Corps in Italy in 1944, he returned to the Strategy Section, Operations Division of th War Department General Staff. In 1945 he served in China as Deputy and Chief of Plans Division, US Forces Chin Theatre, before returning to the United States to attend the First Co and Class at the Command and General Staff College He then returned to China as the Deputy Chief of Staff, Executive Headquarters of the Marshall Peace Mission.

From 1947 to 1949, General Fischer served in Korea and Japan, returning to the US in 1949 to serve for a year wit the G-4 Division of the General Staff before entering the Army War College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Upon graduat ing, he was assigned for one year with the Office of the Secretary of Defense as Deputy Director, Office of Military Assistanc

In January, 1953, he was flown to Korea, where he commanded the 5th Regimental Combat Team in the "Punchbowl' sector of the Eastern front and in the Chorwon-Kumwha sector. During the action in this area, he assumed the positio of Chief of Staff, IX Corps, and later became Chief of Staff X Corps Group in Eastern Korea, which included the Firs Republic of Korean Army.

Returning to "troop duty" again in 1954, General Fischer assumed command of the 45th Infantry "Thunderbird' Division, returning to the US with that unit. The Thunderbirds paraded in New York City prior to inactivation and the re turn of its colors to Oklahoma, from where the Division had been called into Federal Service in 1950.

On May 27, 1954, General Fischer reported for duty as Assistant Division Commander, 11th Airborne Division, and o June 28, 1954, became the first General Officer to graduate from the Divisions jump school.

From October, 1955 to July 1956, General Fischer served at Headquarters Allied Forces Southern Europe, as Readiness Officer and as Assistant Chief of Staff for Plans and Operations. He assumed command of Southern European Task Force Verona, Italy, in October, 1956.

General Fischer returned to the United States in 1958, assuming command of the "Big Red One" 1st Infantry Divisio and Fort Riley, Kansas, 10 Dec. 1958.

John Andrew Seitz was born in Leavenworth, Kansas, December 30, 1908. He attended the Leavenworth Public Schools graduating from Leavenworth High School in May 1927. He attended the University of Kansas from 1927 to 1930 and was a member of the ROTC. While a student of Kansas University, he served in Company M, 137th Infantry, Kansas National Guard, as an enlisted man. He received a reserve commission as a 2nd Lieutenant of Infantry on 6 May 1930. In 1931 he transferred to the Field Artillery.

During the period 1933 to 1940, he served on various active duty assignments with the 18th Field Artillery, 80th Field Artillery, 14th Field Artillery and 3rd Field Artillery. In 1936, he was graduated from the Battery Officers Course at the Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

In October 1940, he was ordered to the University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri, as Assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics of the Field Artillery ROTC Unit. In May 1942, he was ordered to Washington, D.C., detailed to General Staff Corps and assigned as Executive Officer, Pacific Section, Operations Division, War Department General Staff, in which capacity he served until December 1944.

He moved overseas to the Pacific in January, 1945, and was assigned as Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, and later Deputy Chief of Staff, Headquarters U.S. Army Forces, Pacific Ocean Area, with station at Fort Shafter, Hawaii. He served in this and related general staff assignments in the Pacific Ocean areas of operations until May 1947.

In August 1952, he was assigned overseas and reported to the 43rd Infantry Division, Augsburg, Germany, where he served briefly as S-3 and later as Executive Officer of the Division Artillery.

In February 1953, he was transferred to Stuttgart, Germany, where he was assigned as G-4, VII corps. In July 1954, he took command of the 18th Field Artillery Group at Ansbach, Germany, in which assignment he served until July 1955, when he returned to the United States.

In February 1957, he was assigned to the 1st Infantry Division at Fort Riley, Kansas. Enroute he attended the Senior Artillery Officers Course at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and the Nuclear Weapons Employment Course at the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

**John A. Seitz**
**Brigadier General**
**Division Artillery Commander**

**William B. Kunzig**
**Brigadier General**
**Assistant Division Commander**

General Kunzig was born in Zamboanga, Philippine Islands, April 26, 1910. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy and commissioned a second lieutenant of Infantry June 10, 1932.

In May, 1942, he was promoted to the rank of major and one month later left the 1st Division and was assigned as Chief, Ranger and Special Training Division at the Amphibious Training Command, Camp Edwards, Mass.

In September, 1943, he was assigned as Chief, Assault Training Division at the U.S. Assault Training Center, European Theatre of Operations. In April, 1944, he was appointed Assistant to the Assistant Chief of Staff G-3, as Chief of Training and Troop Movements Section at Headquarters First Army, ETO. He returned to the U.S. in June, 1945, with First Army Headquarters and two months later went to the Philippines with the advance planning group of First Army Headquarters.

In 1946 he was appointed a member of the Joint War Plans Committee, Joint Chiefs of Staff while still assigned to the Operations Division, War Department General Staff.

He moved to the Far East Command in September, 1950, shortly after hostilities broke out there; was promoted to Colonel the same month and became Assistant Chief of Staff G-3, Headquarters IX Corps, where he remained until October, 1951.

Following completion of the ten month course of the National War College, General Kunzig was appointed an Army member of the U.S. Planning Team B, North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Office of the Secretary of Defense, Washington, D.C. He served in this capacity from July, 1953, until July, 1955.

In July, 1955, he was assigned to Europe where he assumed command of the 60th Infantry Regiment, 9th Division.

His next assignment was as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, Headquarters VII Corps, U.S. Army, Europe, from June 1956 until March 1957, when he became Deputy Chief of Staff for the Corps. He became Chief of Staff of VII Corps in August, 1958. He returned to the United States in March, 1959, and became Deputy Chief of Staff, Headquarters XVIII Airborne Corps on April 10, 1959, at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

He was promoted to Brigadier General 15 May 1959 and was transferred to Fort Riley to become Assistant Division Commander, 1st Infantry Division on 3 June 1959.

Colonel Frank Joseph Sackton was born August 12, 1910, at Chicago, Illinois, attending Northwestern University and the University of Maryland. Prior to World War II he was an electrical engineer in civil life and additionally served as a platoon leader and company commander with the 131st Infantry Regiment of the Illinois National Guard in which capacity he attended the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia, in 1933, 1936 and 1940. He entered active duty with the Regular Army in 1940. His entire service in World War II was with the 33rd Infantry Division where he served as company commander, battalion commander, Division Signal Officer, and Division G-3 (Operations Officer). He participated in the Pacific campaigns of the Marshall Islands, New Guinea, Netherlands East Indies, Leyte and Luzon in the Philippines. In the Luzon Campaign he was awarded a battlefield promotion to the grade of Colonel.

At the conclusion of hostilities he was appointed Secretary to the General Staff for General MacArthur where he served during the Occupation of Japan in 1946, 1947 and 1948. In 1949 he returned to the United States to join the 3rd Infantry Division at Fort Benning, Georgia, where he served with the 30th Infantry Regiment for 19 months as battalion commander, regimental executive officer, and regimental commander. He then served for one year as Deputy Chief of the Infantry Branch of Career Management in Washington.

In 1951 he was appointed Operations Officer (J-3) of Joint Task Force SEVEN which was destined to detonate the first Hydrogen Bomb in history. After the successful detonation on Eniwetok in late 1952, he assumed command of the Eniwetok-Bikini atomic test complex and of a Joint Task Group of JTF SEVEN which included Army, Navy and Air Force components.

After one year of schooling at the National War College, Colonel Sackton was assigned to the Army General Staff in Washington as Chief of the European and Middle East Military Operations Division. In 1955 he was assigned to the office of the Secretary of Defense where he served as assistant to Mr. Gordon Gray on the Planning Board of the National Security Council.

In January of 1957, Colonel Sackton came to Fort Riley where he was assigned as Commanding Officer of the 18th Infantry Regiment. Upon the conversion of the 1st Infantry Division to a Pentomic organization, Colonel Sackton became the first commander of the 1st Battle Group, 18th Infantry, remaining in that assignment for 20 months.

**Frank J. Sackton**
**Colonel**
**Chief of Staff**

# HISTORY

**1st Division military policemen get their instructions at the front. Gela, Sicily, 1943.**

Four years have rushed quickly by for the 1st Infantry Division since the troops who wear the "Red One" patch made their appearance at Fort Riley.

The men who carried the colors of a proud and famous division to the Army post in Kansas found a new military home in a long established garrison, with a heritage much older and just as proud as that of the "Fighting First."

The year was 1955, and the 1st Infantry Division was coming back to the United States after 13 years of combat in World War II and security duty in post war Europe. Since 1955 the 1st Infatnry Division has changed, and so has Fort Riley.

This will be a chronicle of what has happened in the thousand days—more or less—since the story of the 1st Infantry Division and "the Life of Riley" were joined. There must, of course, be some "flashbacks" to the history of the "Red One" division which earned fame in two World Wars and to the history of the post which is now the home of the Division.

**Marching in Cadence**

For a thousand days the histories of Fort Riley and the 1st Infantry Division have marched in cadence. The Division has taken in unbroken stride the transfer from duty in Germany to the rolling plains of Kansas. The Division has sent thousands of young soldiers to other organizations with something of the indomitable spirit of the "Red One" imbued in their hearts. The troops of other Fifth U.S. Army organizations at Fort Riley, four to five thousand strong, have continued to carry out their tough jobs. The Post has grown. Millions of dollars in construction of new facilities like the magnificent new Irwin Army Hospital have gone into this expansion.

While the 1st Infantry Division has been performing its never ending job of training and preparing for the war, all men hope will never be fought, Fort Riley's Custer Hill cantonment area has been started and is still growing, at a cost of many millions of dollars. More dwellings for soldier families have been built and more are being built.

Fort Riley and its units are building and rebuilding.

**Five Battle Groups**

In the thousand days since the 1st Infantry Division came to Ft. Riley, the "Red One" has been completely reorganized in the Pentomic concept for combat on an Atomic battlefield. Instead of three Infantry regiments, each supported by a Field Artillery battalion and other units, the "Red One" is now composed of five Infantry battle groups, each capable of operating independently or teaming with a varying number of units. Each battle group is supported by tanks, artillery and a group of other weapons, vehicles and aircraft which would have amazed the officers and men of the Division when combat ended around Cheb, Czechoslovakia, on May 8, 1945.

Much has been changed at Fort Riley and much has been changed in the 1st Infantry Division. Many of the men who read this account will be leaving Fort Riley, and some of the units which are now a part of the 1st Infantry Division will be leaving the "Red One." It seems worthwhile, then, to review some of the history of both the old Fort at the junction of the Smoky Hill and Republican Rivers and the oldest Infantry Division still on the U.S. Army's list of organizations after 41 years of service.

Both the Division and the Fort have a history and a heritage which would be hard to surpass. Both have their roots deep in the American traditions.

**Surveyed in 1852**

Fort Riley was surveyed by the U. S. Army in 1852 and built as one of the first bastions of the Western Frontier in 1853.

The 1st Infantry Division was formed in 1917, when a German Kaiser threatened to engulf the world in the flames of a war which endangered America.

The Division is one of a long line of U. S. Army units which have been stationed at the Kansas post. The "Fighting First" won a reputation in two World Wars and in the precarious peace which followed both wars as one of the great American Army units. The "Red One" has found a place in history, and in the memories of countless fighting men.

Some of the "Red One" story—the parts of it which

**Gen Terry Allen, Commanding General of the "Fightin' First," in North Africa, explains situation map to visiting Turkish officials. 1943.**

**1st Infantry Division troopers advance through the Staats Forest in Germany. 18 November 1944.**

deal with separate units—goes back to the Revolutionary War. Most of it begins in June, 1917, on the day when General John J. (Black Jack) Pershing and his 1st American Expeditionary Force sailed from New York to France.

In the AEF were Regular Army units which had served in every major United States conflict since the Revolution, and it was quite natural that the first Infantry division formed at St. Nazaire, France, in that June of 1917, would be called the 1st Infantry Division. The 16th, 18th, 26th, and 28th Infantry Regiments made up the old "square" division organization. Field Artillery support included that from the 5th Artillery; with its Battery D, oldest organization in the Army with uninterrupted service. Battery D was organized by Alexander Hamilton in March, 1775, and never disbanded thereafter.

**First Round Fired**

Even then the 1st Infantry Division had its traditions and the men who were soon to be wearing the "Big Red One" lived up to them. The troops of the organization which was to become the "Fighting First" trained hard in that summer of 1917, and according to legend, it was a 1st Infantry Division Artillery unit which fired the first round by a United States unit against the Germans in October, 1917. Not long after that the Division, under Major General R. E. Bullard, was in the thick of the fighting at the battle of Cantigny. Then it was Soissons, where a private first class named Dan Edwards won the 1st Infantry Division's first Congressional Medal of Honor and lived to tell about it, although official records listed him as killed in action. Dan Edwards attended the 1957 reunion of the Society of the First Division at Washington, minus the arm he lost at Soissons and badly crippled from other wounds, but still sounding very much like a man of the "Fighting First" after four decades.

Sometime during those hectic days in 1917, the "Red One" insignia came into being. According to a more or less factual fable, a general officer (or perhaps it was a colonel) decided that the 1st Infantry Division should have a suitable shoulder insignia. He cut a crude numeral from a somewhat elderly suit of red flannel underwear and sewed the design to his uniform sleeve. A brash young second lieutenant, the yarn continues, made rude reference to the fact that "the general's underwear is showing."

"All right, young man, you're so smart. Come up with something better," barked the senior officer.

**Story of Red One Patch**

The youthful lieutenant produced the "Red One" patch of today, using the gray background because it happened to be handy—material from the field uniform of captured German soldiers.

From Soissons and the birth of the "Red One" patch, the 1st Infantry Division went on to greater victories which prompted AEF Commander Pershing to write: "The Commander in Chief has noted in the 1st Division a pride of service and high state of morale never broken by hardship of battle."

Across the Meuse, into Sedan and at Verdun the 1st Infantry Division continued its brilliant record of World War I. It was one of many "firsts" in the recorded history of the division when the "Red One" troops were first to cross the Rhine River and begin the occupation of Germany in 1918. The Division stayed on in Germany until December of 1919 before returning to the United States for a parade down Fifth Avenue and the cheers of a grateful nation.

**A 1st Division patrol searches the woods between Eupen and Butgenbach, Belgium, for German parachutists who were dropped in that area, 18 December 1944.**

The Battle into Germany went on, but the musicians of the 1st Infantry took any opportunity to play for the combat-weary troops returning from the front lines.

1st Infantrymen, wounded near Weywertz, Belgium, are moved out to an aid station on a camouflaged "Doodlebug."

The Division was scattered, mostly along the Atlantic seaboard, during the years which followed, but there was still a 1st Infantry Division, ready to be reassembled when needed. War clouds gathered in the summer of 1939, and the storm broke over Poland in September of that year. The "Red One" started to come together again. Streamlined in the triangular concept, the three rifle regiments were the 16th, 18th and 26th, with the 5th, 7th, 32nd, and 33rd Field Artillery Battalions, the 1st Engineers and other supporting elements.

The 1st Infantry Division was back in business after a rugged period of training which took the "Red One" into the Carolinas, Georgia and down into Louisiana, out into the Gulf and to Puerto Rico and Florida in amphibious operations.

Finally in early 1942, with Major General Terry Allen commanding, the 1st Infantry Division was on the way across the Atlantic again to "put out the fire." The first Division troops landed in England and trained in and around Tidworth Barracks, 50 miles from London. By October of 1942 the men of the "Red One" were on the way to battle.

With an allied Force which included both American and British troops, the 1st Infantry Division was to strike into North Africa in the first major landings against the World War II Axis powers. The "Red One" struck at Oran, and within two days the city had fallen.

**Kasserine Pass**

After that came the bloody battle of Kasserine Pass, when the 1st Infantry Division took a savage pounding from the German forces and fought back with the spirit which was the tradition and would become the story of the Division's World War II history.

The "Red One" went on through the bitter fighting of El Guettar and Tunisia and finished the North Africa campaign in a blaze of glory.

After a brief respite and refitting came the attack on "the soft underbelly" of Europe through Sicily. Ten Italian and at least three German divisions defended the island which Allied strategists calculated must be taken before the main assault against the European continent could be launched. The 1st Infantry Division was picked for a leading role in "Operation Husky," the taking of Sicily.

The "Red One" troops stormed ashore on Sicily in the early hours of July 9, 1943. The town of Gela was the objective, and it looked easy in the beginning. The daylight hours brought 100 Nazi tanks from the Herman Goering Panzer Division, one of the best of Hitler's legions. The German tanks spearheaded a three-pronged counterattack. Linking with their rugged Canadian allies, the men of the 1st Infantry Division fought their way over the inland hills, driving the enemy back. Before them was the brutal test of Troina, deep in mountainous Sicily, where the men

**The Belgian Minister of National Defense fastens the Belgian fouragere to the Flag of the First Infantry Division at ceremonies held in Nurenberg, Germany, November 28, 1945.**

of the 1st Engineer Battalion made advances possible by clearing mines and road blocks and building bridges and by-passes under intense enemy fire.

In 37 days of fighting without rest, men of the Division took 18 towns and captured 5,935 prisoners at a cost of 1,738 casualties. With their American and Allied comrades they had given the Forces of Freedom a stepping stone to continental Europe.

**Under General Huebner**

With Sicily secure, the 1st Infantry Division moved to England under the command of Major General Clarence R. Huebner. In what their British comrades called "Old Blighty," the veterans who had survived North Africa and Sicily joined with the replacements from the States to prepare for the biggest job of all.

No one doubted what the next task would be. The men down in the ranks had never heard the code word "Overlord," but they knew why they were working hard, learning how to use new weapons, getting in the peak of physical condition. Germany's "impregnable west wall" was waiting for them.

While Allied aircraft flew "softening up" sorties by the thousands, men of the 1st Infantry Division went through the "hardening up" which would prepare them for D-Day.

The 1st Infantry Division was ready, on June 6, 1944, for its biggest test.

A colonel named George Taylor commanded the 16th Infantry, the outfit which was to go into a stretch of Normandy beach which had been marked "Easy Red" on the battle maps. It could not be easy, but it had to be red—with 1st Infantry Division blood.

"The first six hours will be the toughest," Taylor predicted. "That is the time when we will be the weakest, but we've got to open the doors."

**"Easy Red One" Beach**

"Easy Red" was the hellish inferno which most of the combat veterans expected, but the 1st Infantry Division opened the doors to Hitler's "Festung Europa."

On that morning of triumph and tragedy, June 6, 1944, Colonel Taylor stopped for a moment on the beaches where men of his 16th Regiment were pinned down by German fire and perhaps he said all there is to say about the fighting spirit of the 1st Infantry Division:

"We're being killed here on the beach; let's go inland and be killed."

His men moved forward, and the attack moved with it. The men who moved probably saved their own lives. They left their dead and wounded for the gallant Medics, who stayed behind. There was brutal work to be done beyond the beaches.

Assistant Division Commander Willard G. Wyman, then a brigadier general, set up the first Division command post, "Danger Forward," in a German blockhouse above the beach.

There was little spit and polish to be seen when General Eisenhower came ashore to pin 22 Distinguished Service Crosses on the D-Day heroes a few days later.

"I would not have started this invasion without

**Brig Gen Clift Andrus, Commanding General of the First Division, escorts Lt Gen Omar N. Bradley, Commanding General of the 12th Army Group, to his Headquarters. 1945.**

**ervice troops of the 1st Infantry Division use a debris-littered yard as ration breakdown point at Grosshau, Germany. 1945.**

you," said the man who was later to become the Nation's president.

**"My Praetorian Guard"**

The handful of 16th Infantrymen who were present at the brief ceremony, and all the "Rangers" who have followed them still like to remember this quote from General Eisenhower:

"I shall always remember the 16th as my 'Praetorian Guard.' You are one of the finest regiments in our Army."

It had been a rugged time. The 18th Infantry's Pvt. Carlton Barrett won a D-Day Congressional Medal of Honor for returning into the thundering surf again and again to rescue floundering comrades. Technician John Pinder of the 16th was hit before he reached shore, but he carried a radio through machine gun fire on the beach, was wounded again, kept on going, and remained with his unit. He refused to be evacuated until he had established the communication which men of the "Red One" needed. Pinder too won the nation's highest award for valor.

The foothold which men of the 1st Infantry Division gained on the "Easy Red" portion of Omaha Beach was only the beginning. For five bitter days the 1st Division drove back a stubbornly resisting German foe, "making room" for the movement of supplies and replacements on the expanding beach head.

The "Red One" played its vital role in the St. Lo breakthrough and then drove into an area which had been the setting for earlier triumphs of the "Fighting First" — Soissons. Temporarily disrupted, the Germans still fought savagely, and the campaign cost the Division 2,213 killed and 6,347 wounded.

The victory brought the 1st Infantry Division on the threshold of German soil, in front of the "fortress city" of Aachen, which Hitler had ordered held at all costs.

It had been day and night fighting across northern France and it was tough, 24-hours-a-day fighting before Aachen — where the 1st Division helped break the Seigfried line. The German people had been assured that the city could not be taken. It was impregnable, Hitler told his people. Hitler's and National Socialism's honor was shattered when the men of the "Red One" proved that it was all a lie.

**Fall of Aachen**

Aachen wasn't easy. The 30th Infantry Division and the 3rd Armored Division of the U. S. Army were there too, and the men of the "Red One" who were on the spot will tell you that in the weeks of fierce fighting which preceded the city's fall, men of those outfits did their full share. In attack and counterattack, the opposing forces fought often at close range with small arms, grenades and rifle butts.

Finally the American forces drove into the city and after repeated Infantry attacks the white flags of surrender appeared in the city. When it surrendered, Aachen was no longer a German city. It was a ruin. But the symbol of German "resistance to the end" was smashed on that day—October 21, 1944—and the 1st Infantry Division had done the smashing.

Surrender of Aachen was made to the 26th Infantry, 1st Infantry Division, which had driven into the heart of the city. German Colonel Wilck, commandant of the shattered forces left in the city admitted that "Germany is washed up." He spoke the truth, but Hitler and many other Germans were not listening. The 1st Infantry Division had fought across North Africa, Sicily and France and into Germany itself, but a long and bloody road was ahead.

In October and November the Division fought through the green hell of Hurtgen forest to the Inde River, a muddy creek which was "too wet to plow, too thick to drink," but it was a phase line and meant a rest. The rest was short.

**Battle of the Bulge**

Von Runstedt had launched the counter offensive which Adolph Hitler ordered. The "Red One" moved into the frozen nightmare of the Ardennes which history now calls the Battle of the Bulge.

German tanks penetrated a 26th Infantry position on the morning of December 20, 1944. Corporal Henry F. Warner of the 26th's 2nd Battalion, a 57 millimeter anti-tank gunner from Troy, N. Y., ignored the enemy tank fire. He was too busy firing his weapon.

**1st Infantry Division troops found no building intact in this section of Jakobscullesheim, Germany. 1945.**

Warner's first round destroyed a lead tank. His second round damaged another. A third panzer was within five yards of him when he drew his .45 caliber pistol and killed the tank commander. The tank withdrew. Warner was killed the next day in another duel with German armor. He received the Congressional Medal of Honor posthumously.

The winter of fighting brought hardships which are hard to describe to a reader who has not tried to dig a foxhole in frozen earth with a pick-mattock, then used a block of TNT to get the job done. Telephone wires broke under drifts of snow and Signalmen worked endlessly to find and repair the breaks. Radio microphones froze from the breath of those who spoke urgent messages into them.

The men of the 1st Infantry Division didn't hear his words until much later, and some of them died before they learned how General Omar N. Bradley put a finger on a map point and told reporters: "The Germans can't break through there. I've got the 1st Division there."

### The Kid from Kansas

Some days before the worst of the Ardennes fighting was over a group of correspondents gathered with Major General Clarence Huebner, the Division commander. Present was a rifle squad leader, Sgt. Walter D. Ehlers of the 18th Infantry's Company L. He had just been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, and war correspondent Iris Carpenter tells the story as part of "Danger Forward," the Division history.

General Huebner told the correspondents what Ehlers had done, and it was plenty. (They didn't give the CMH for having the cleanest mess gear in the company.) Someone asked a question: "Do you hate Germans so you like to kill them?" Ehlers had an answer: "Sir I don't hate anybody. And I don't like to kill anybody. But if somebody gets in my way when I have a job to do and I have to kill him so I can get on with it, why then I kill him and that's all there is to it." Ehlers was a Kansan from the tiny farm community of St. George, only a few miles from Fort Riley.

The youngsters from Kansas and the rest of the 1st Infantry Division fought through that winter under conditions made miserable by the cold and by the fact that ground gained was measured in yards, not in the miles which had been counted in the swift advances across France.

As the spring of 1945 approached the tempo picked up. For the second time in its history the "Red One" crossed the Rhine River, moving over the famed Remagen Bridge on March 16, 1945.

Massed German resistance, with concentrations of Armor, Infantry and Artillery, was beginning to disintegrate, but there was still stiff resistance as the Division and the other American units fought to continue the offensive into the heart of Germany. Driving the enemy north and east, the Division took the town of Wellesburh on its 402nd day of World War II combat. Fourteen German counterattacks were repulsed by "Red One" troops in a single day during this period, but the "Danger Forward" headquarters moved steadily ahead behind the advancing riflemen, tankers and artillerymen.

### The End in Sight

The Germans were pulling back into the Harz Mountains, where they would have the advantage of high ground, but the end was near. The 1st Infantry Division captured 30,343 German prisoners in 24 days, including the 100,000th PW of the war. There was time now to make a little ceremony of this event, but the war was not over. The "Red One" pushed from the Harz Mountains on the road to Elbegen. When the ceasefire order came May 8, 1945, the 1st Infantry Division had pushed all the way across Germany and was in the vicinity of Cheb, in Czechoslovakia.

The shooting war was over, and for many men of the Division there was soon a chance to go home. Men with the most time overseas, the most medals—and the biggest families at home — returned to the United States first. Many with enough points under the rotation system stayed on to finish the job.

The 1st Infantry Division was again picked to help clean up the mess which war had left in its wake. Division after division returned to the States, but the "Red One" stayed on for the Occupation of a defeated and demoralized Germany.

For ten years the "Red One" remained a symbol to the Germans, first a symbol of defeat. Sooner than the pessimists thought, however, the insignia came to mean something a great deal more to people who had followed Hitler's insane dream of world conquest. As the postwar months and years rolled on, the 1st Infantry Division was the only U. S. Infantry division which remained to guard the Democracy which rose from the ruins of Germany. Prosperity returned to the cities and towns and rural areas of the new Bonn Republic, but the threat of Communist aggression threw long shadows, and the "Red One" was there to help deter the Russians.

### Occupation Duty

Thousands of men came into the 1st Infantry Division during those years in Europe to replace the men whose tours in Germany had ended. The Division was scattered thinly on a 50-mile front opposite the Iron Curtain. The training was tough and constant, with periodic visits to Grafenohr, a bleak stretch of terrain in south Germany which nonetheless provided splendid maneuver and small unit field exercise areas.

There was time for athletic contests and visits to the winter wonderlands of Garmisch and Bertchesgaden. There were leaves to France, Switzerland and Italy, the Low Countries and Denmark and Sweden. There was fun, but there was hard tough work too. The 1st Infantry Division was always ready for an attack from the East, and the men in the Kremlin knew it. Finally to the Headquarters in Wuerzberg came word from Washington, late in 1954, that the "Red One" was finally going home. Under a plan the Pentagon called "Operation Gyroscope," the 1st was to switch assignments and duty stations with the 10th Infantry Division at Fort Riley, Kansas.

Careful planning, minute attention to details of packing and transportation and timing of departures and arrivals of the switching unit were carried out. Major General Guy S. Meloy, the 1st Infantry Division Commander, made a flying trip to Fort Riley with members of his staff to complete the details.

The advance party of Division and major unit headquarters officers and enlisted men flew home in the early summer of 1955. They received a warm welcome at New York City, which had long considered the "Red One" Division its own. The Headquarters and elements of the Division had for many pre-war years been stationed in the area.

The rest of the Division followed through the summer and fall of 1955, trading places with opposite number units in the 10th Infantry Division. In November the 26th Infantry closed its Headquarters at Bamberg, Germany, and made the move to Fort Riley. Operation Gyroscope was complete. The 1st Infantry Division was back on U. S. soil after 13 years of brilliant combat success and watchful post war security duty in Germany.

### No Time for "A Break"

There was no time for a "break" during the move from Germany or after the arrival in Fort Riley. The 16th Infantry Regiment, first of the major units to close in at its Camp Funston area, almost immediately received basic trainees from reception centers, and went into the familiar cycle of "basic." Training continued on the Fort Riley prairie as it had been car-

ried out at Grafenwohr and in the kasernes of Germany.

As 1956 rolled around, the officers and men of the Division prepared for additional duties which had not been on the program in Germany. The famed "Fighting First" was asked to pass on, through its many veterans of World War II and Korea, its soldiering know-how to the citizen-soliders of the U. S. Army Reserve and National Guard units which came to Fort Riley for summer training. Some units of the Division were sent to Camp McCoy in Wisconsin to support the civilian component training there. It was a big job, and it became bigger in 1957, when the inevitable "something new" was added.

On February 15, 1957, the 1st Infantry Division became the first conventional U. S. Infantry Division to be completely reorganized in the "Pentomic" concept.

The reorganization meant the inactivation of some of the proudest units in the history of the fighting division. There were lumps in throats and tears in the eyes of many a veteran, but the needs of the atomic age had to be served.

Five battle groups, smaller than the old regiments but packed with fire power, were established. Division Artillery was reduced from five to two battalions, but the new 5th and 7th Artillery units were bolstered with the Honest John rocket launcher and the eight-inch howitzer, both capable of delivering atomic artillery shells.

A new support element, 1st Infantry Division Trains, was formed, to include the normal supporting elements, plus a Transportation Battalion—the 9th—with armored personnel carriers and trucks capable of moving two of the battle groups great distances in a hurry. The 1st Aviation Company added aerial support to the Division. There was much more to the reorganization, of course, but there is not enough space here to tell the entire story.

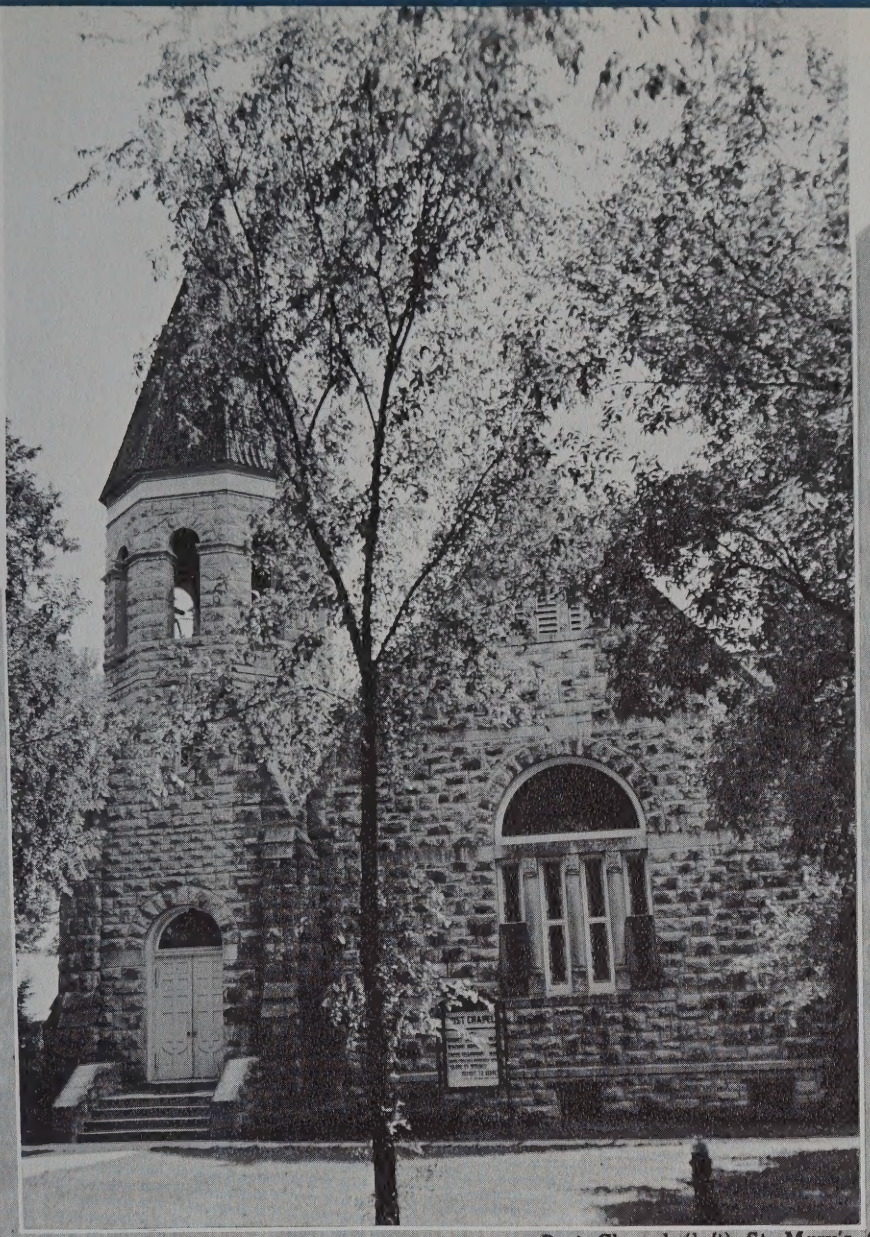
It should be enough to say that the 1st Infantry Division took these changes in stride and will be ready for other developments which must come in the atomic age. Meanwhile the units of Infantry, Artillery and Armor and their supporting team mates have worked with a sense of real urgency to achieve the flexible mobility and quick striking fire power which will be needed on the atomic battlefield of tomorrow.

COLOR GUARD—Color guards representing 17 1st Infantry Division units stand waiting for the arrival of the President of the United States, Dwight D. Eisenhower, to kick-off the recent ground breaking festivities for the Eisenhower Library in Abilene, Kansas.

THE PRESIDENT—The 1st Infantry Division Color Guard stands at a rigid attention as the President of the United States, Dwight D. Eisenhower, inspects the honor and color guard during his recent visit to his hometown of Abilene, Kansas to break ground for the Eisenhower Library.

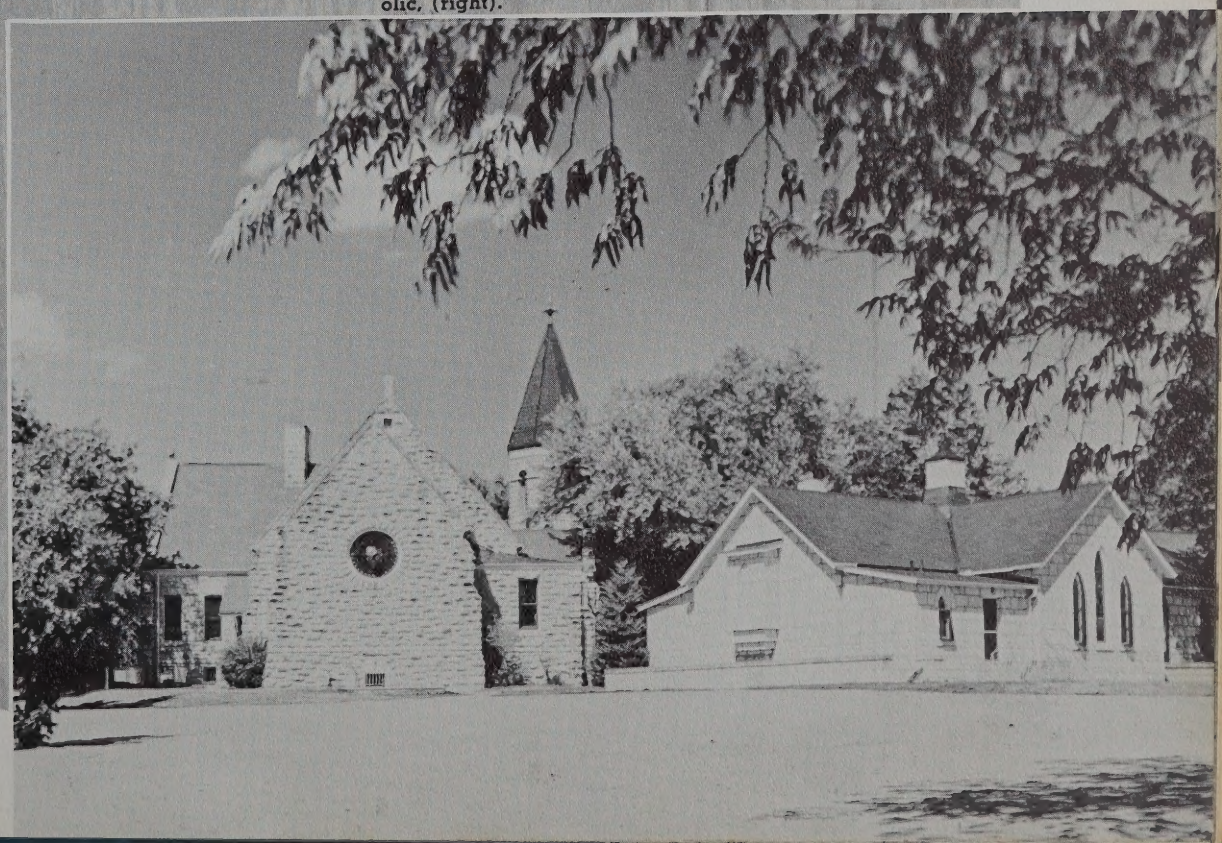
HOLDING THE CROWD BACK—Members of the 1st Infantry Division units at Fort Riley assist Abilene, Kans., officials in controlling the crowd during the recent ground breaking ceremony for the Eisenhower Library in which President Dwight D. Eisenhower took part.

Irwin Army Hospital

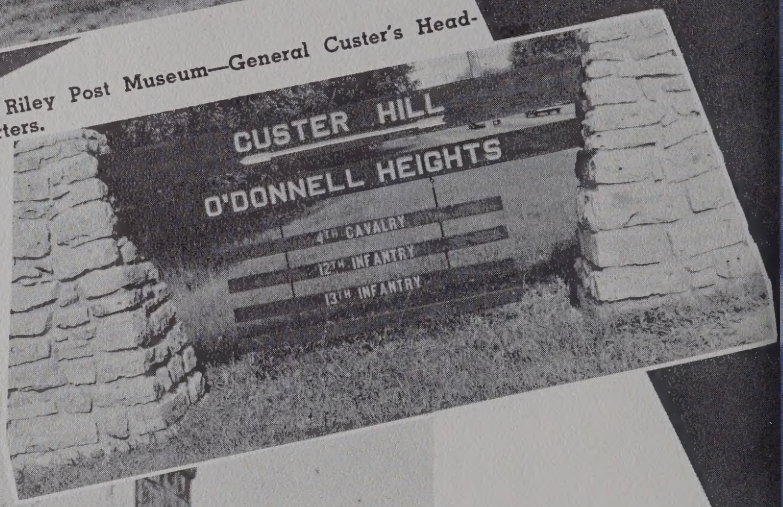


Post Chapel

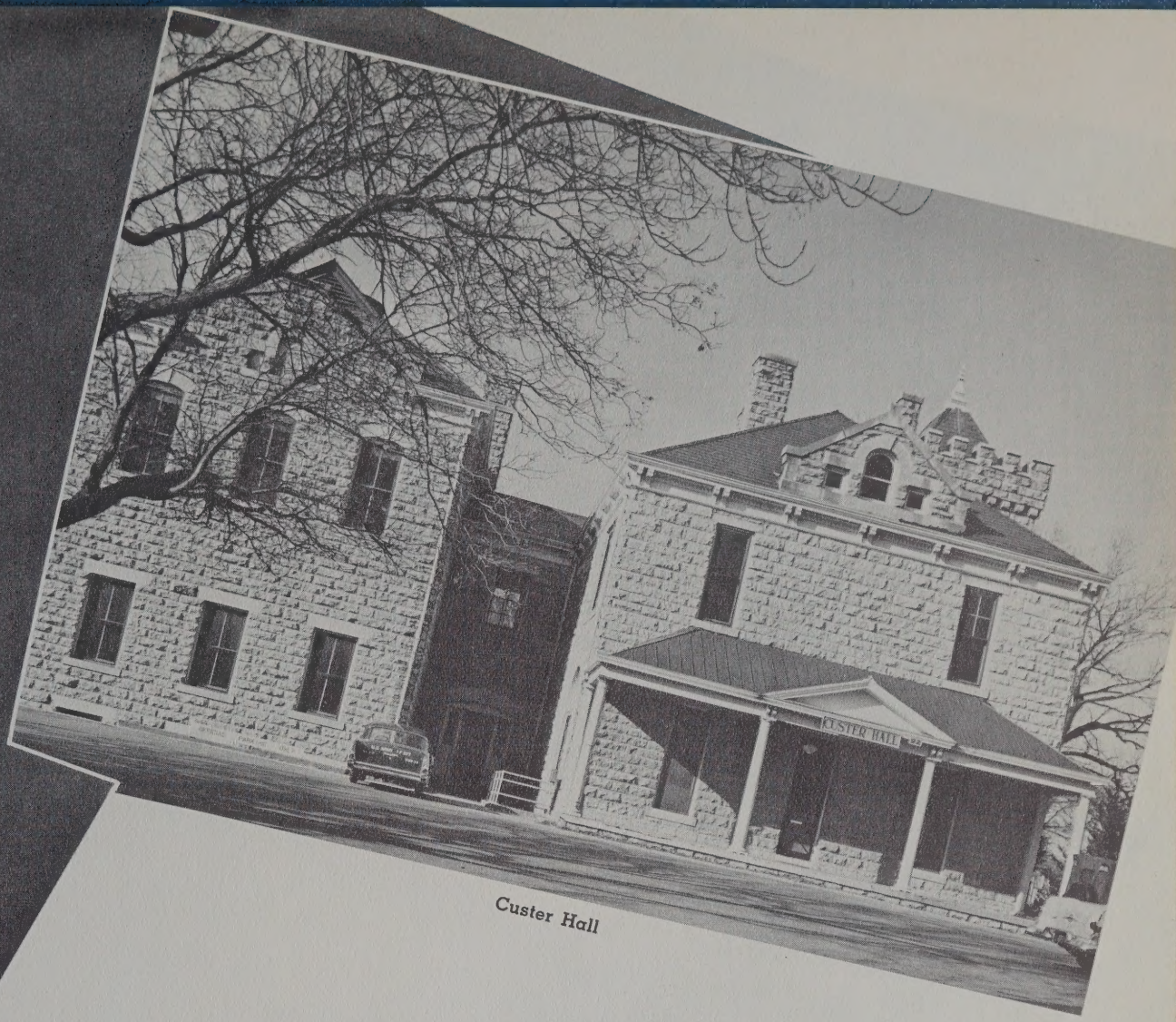
Post Chapel (left) St. Mary's Chapel, Catholic, (right).



Fort Riley Post Museum—General Custer's Headquarters.




Post Building



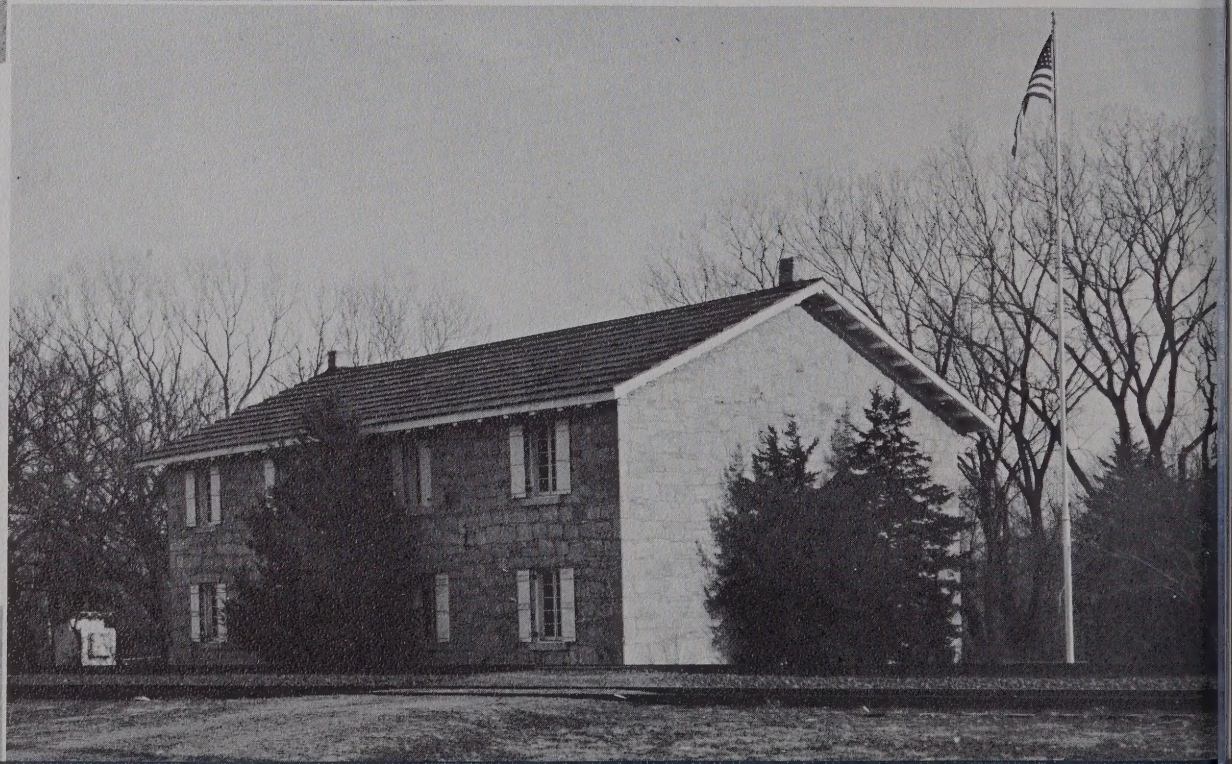

Custer Hall

General Custer's Home

The Houston Monument

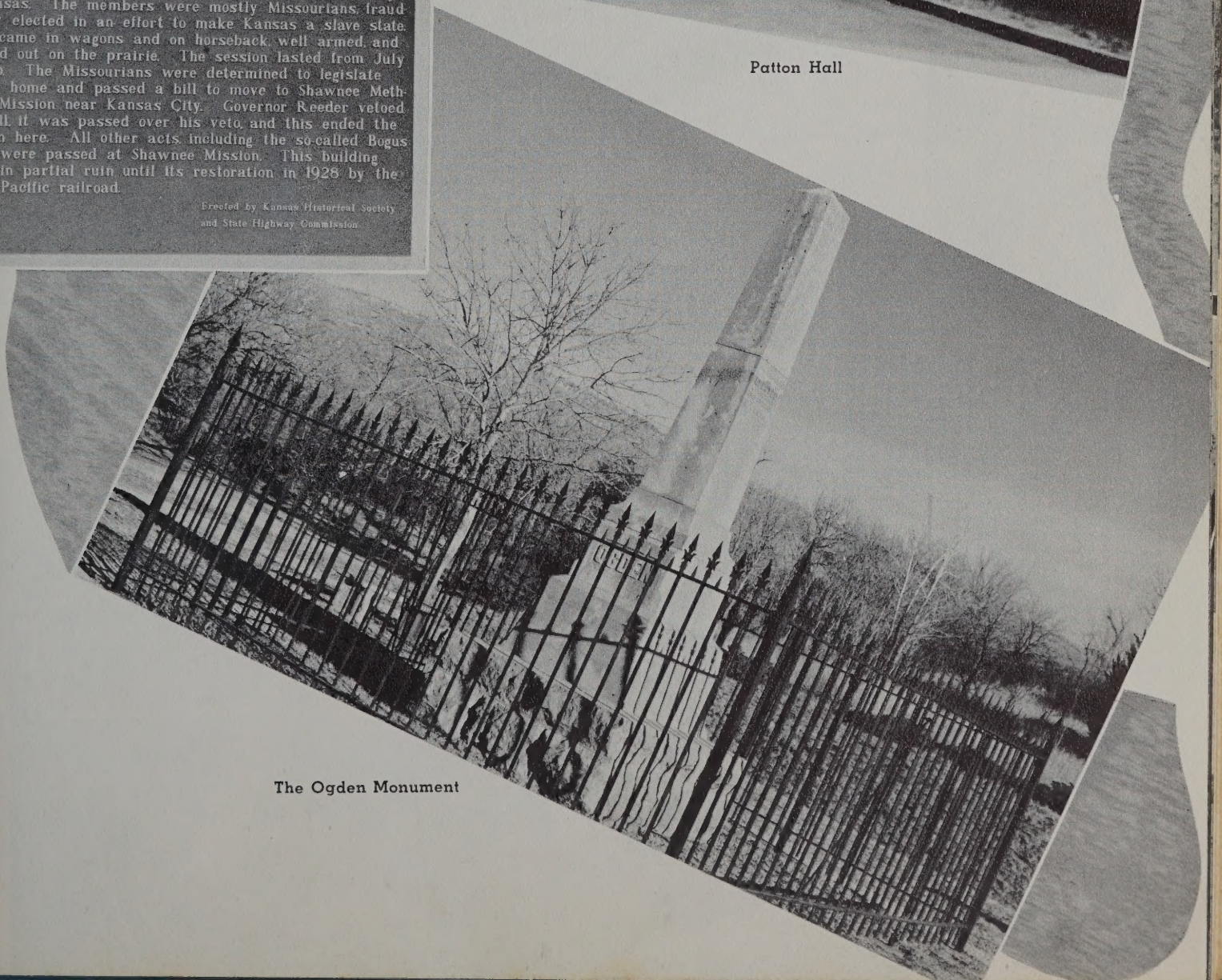
"Locomotive 6072"

A Post landmark



KANSAS
HISTORICAL MARKER
FIRST CAPITOL OF KANSAS
This building was erected in 1855 in the now extinct
own of Pawnee for the first legislature of the territory
f Kansas. The members were mostly Missourians, fraud-
ilently elected in an effort to make Kansas a slave state.
hey came in wagons and on horseback, well armed, and
amped out on the prairie. The session lasted from July
to 6. The Missourians were determined to legislate
earer home and passed a bill to move to Shawnee Meth-
dist Mission near Kansas City. Governor Reeder vetoed
he bill, it was passed over his veto, and this ended the
ession here. All other acts, including the so-called Bogus
aws, were passed at Shawnee Mission. This building
tood in partial ruin until its restoration in 1928 by the
nion Pacific railroad.
Erected by Kansas Historical Society
and State Highway Commission

Patton Hall



The Ogden Monument

The Commanding General's Home

Marshall Field

# The Making of a Combat Infantryman

PRI Circle

Hand-to-hand Combat

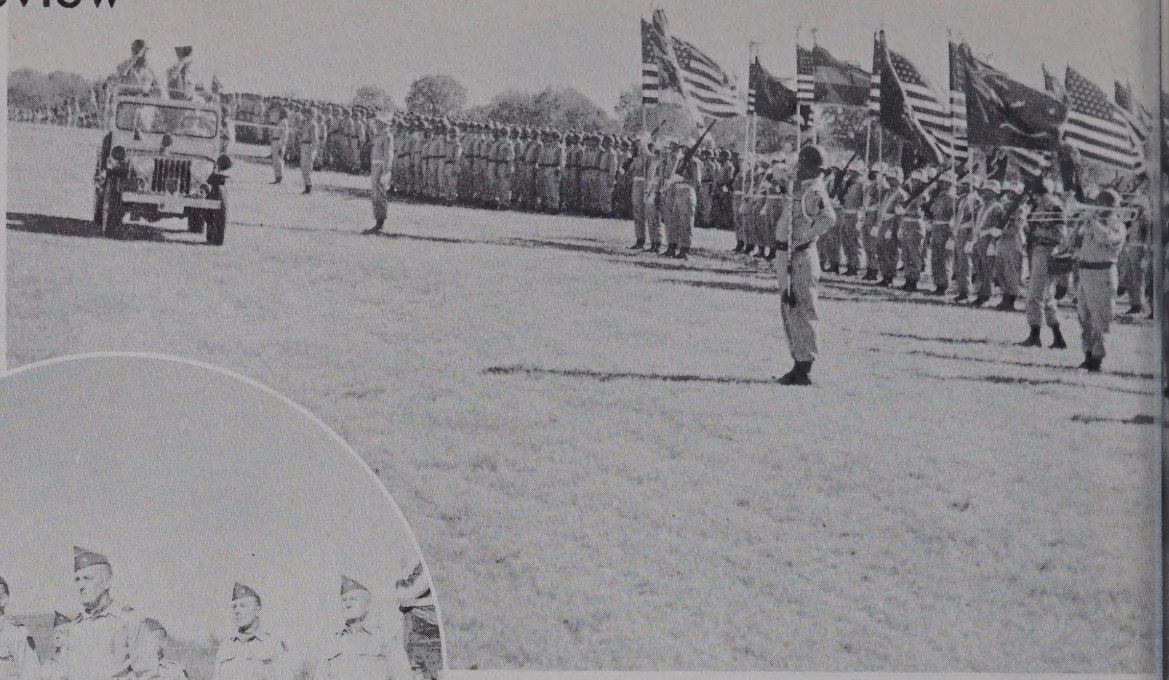
Staccato firing fills the air as 1st Infantrymen demonstrate their prowess with the machine gun.

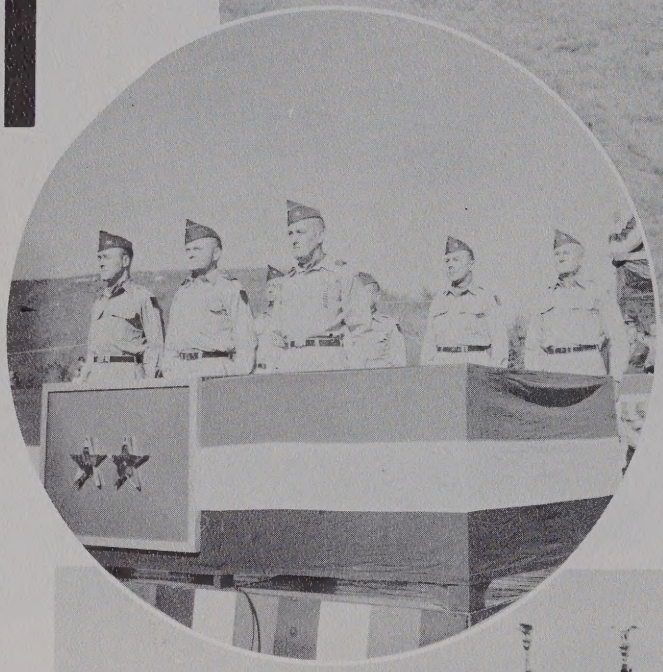
Long hours of exacting dismounted drill have helped to weld a sharp and outstanding unit.

The "Spirit of the Bayonet" is developed and perfected

Artillerymen preparing for a firing mission

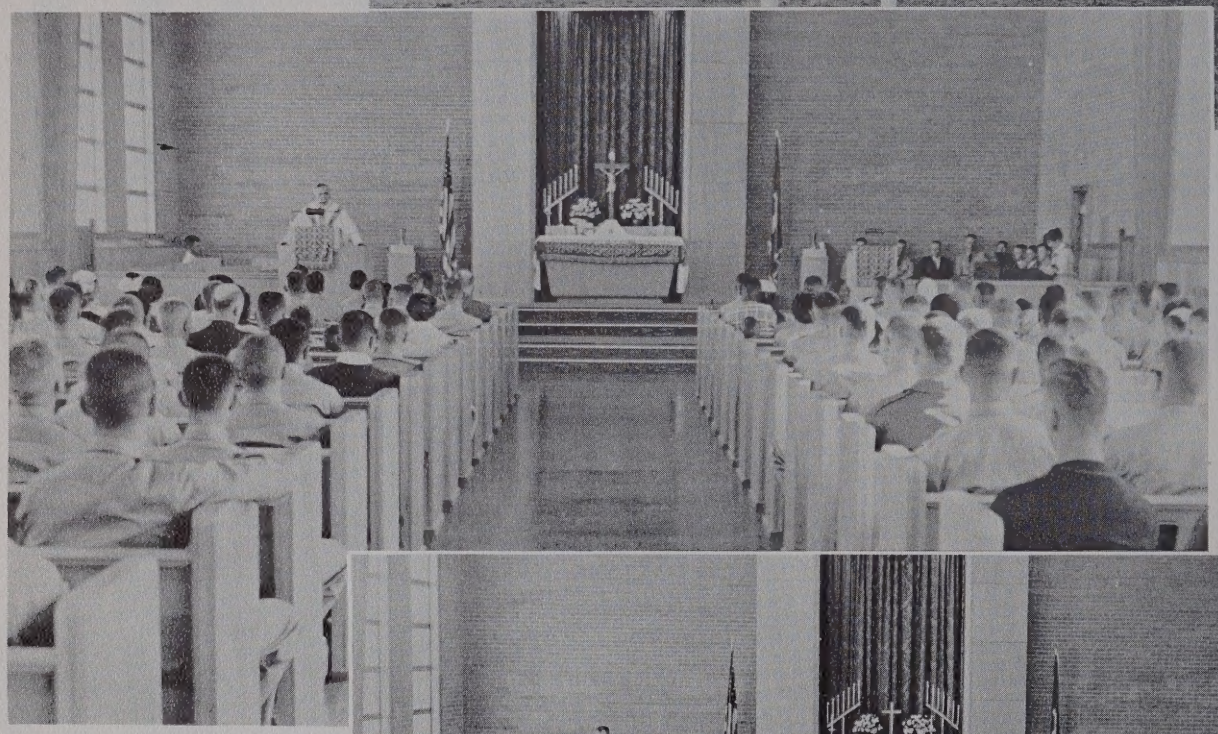
# First Infantry Division On Review



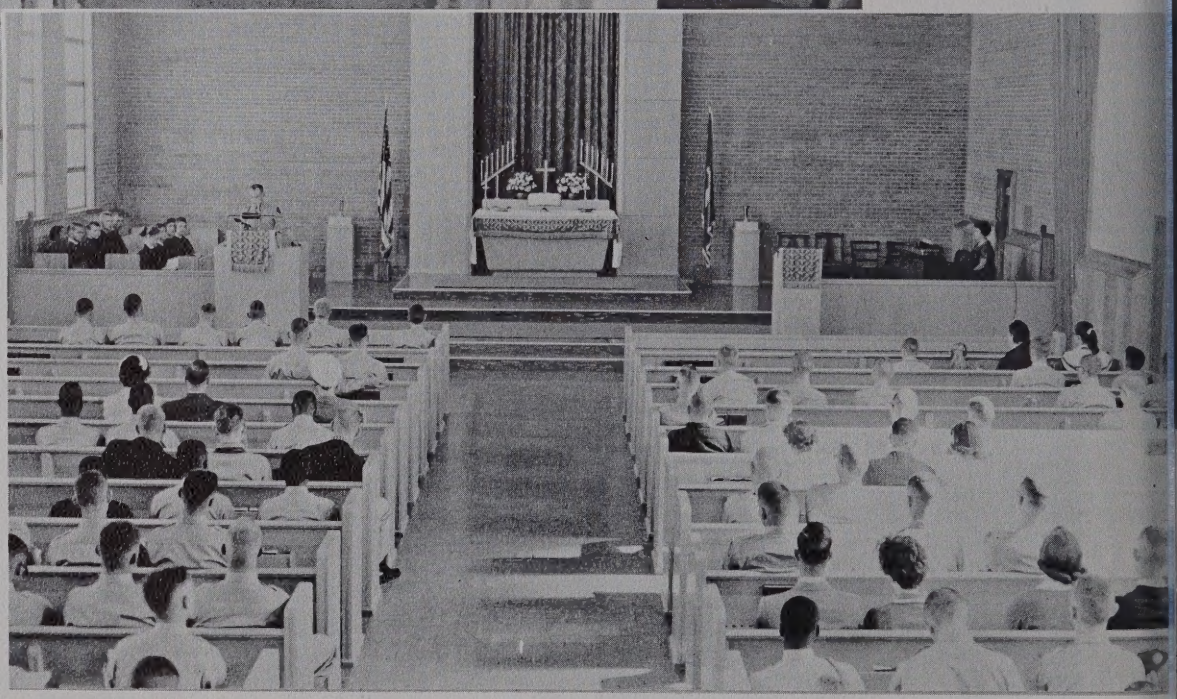


# RELIGION

12th and 13th Infantry troops worship at the new Custer Hill Chapel

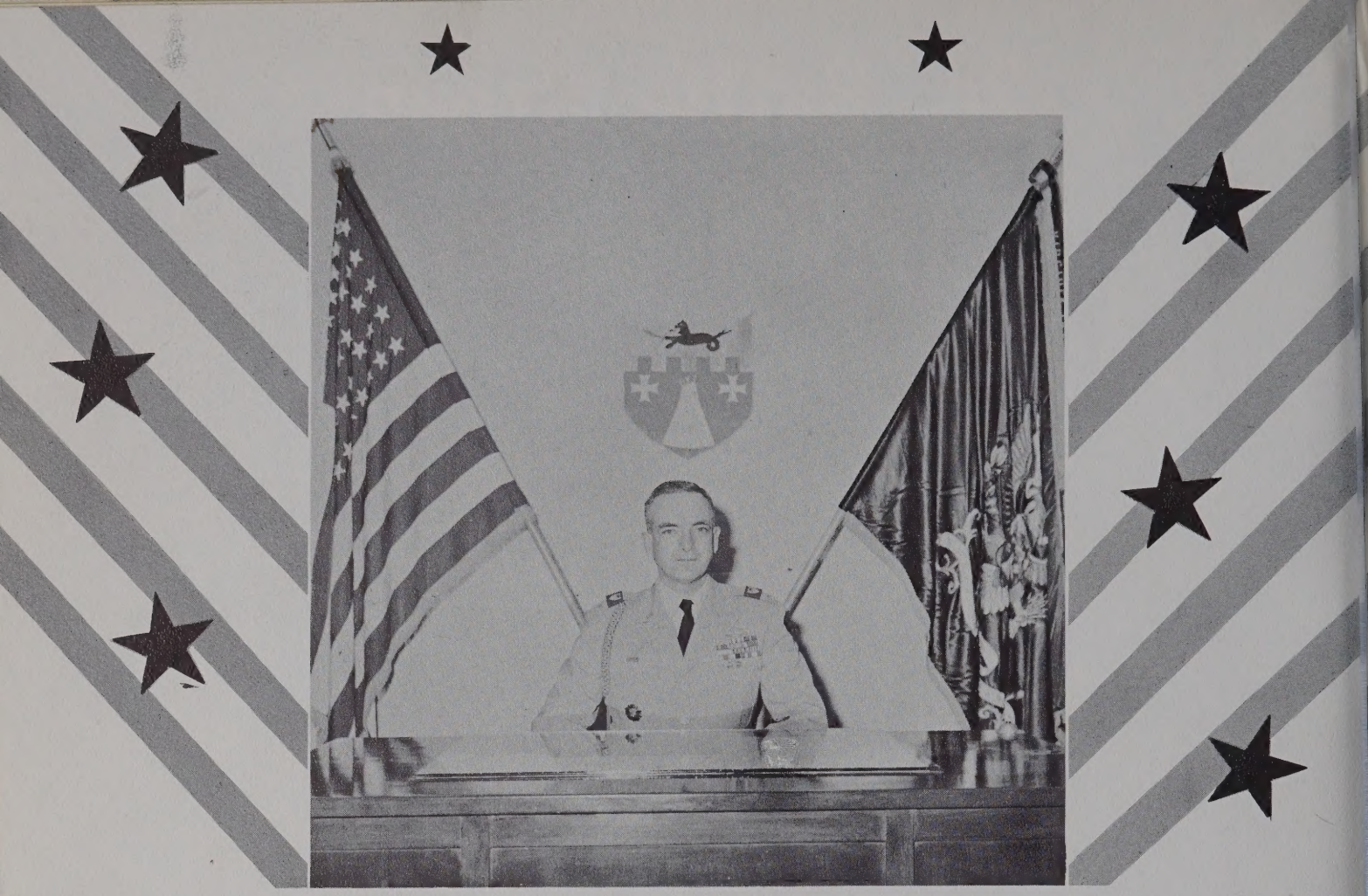


Catholic Mass



Protestant Services

# 2d Battle Group
# 12th Infantry



JOHN L. POWERS
COLONEL
COMMANDING OFFICER, 2D BATTLE GROUP, 12TH INFANTRY

## FOREWORD

We the current members of the 2nd Battle Group, 12th United States Infantry, uphold the traditions of our unit and look with pride upon this unit which possesses a long and glorious history. The 12th United States Infantry has participated in many major campaigns. It carries streamers for battles fought in the Indian Wars, in the Civil War, in the war with Spain, in the Philippine Insurrection, and in World War II. This book covers another step in the constantly evolving history of this unit. You have shared in the making of the portion of the history found in this book.

In the ensuing years, this book is intended to remind you, as a member of the 2nd Battle Group, 12th United States Infantry, of a period of time during which principles were learned, techniques were mastered and many fine and enduring associations were formed. The whole of our history cannot be told in pictures but this volume will help you journey to the scenes associated with this period of your Army Career.

As future duties and assignments require each of us to move on to other areas and into other pursuits, let us keep our integrity and be worthy of our heritage and hold steadfast to our Regimental motto "LED BY LOVE OF COUNTRY."

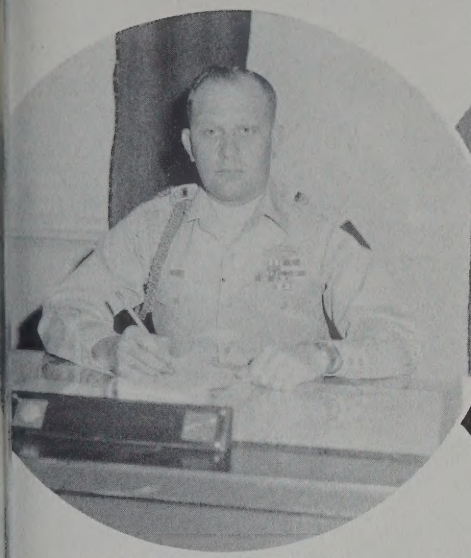
Colonel John L. Powers has commanded the 2nd Battle Group 12th Infantry since 23 June 1959. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1937 and from the United States Army War College in 1954.

During World War II he was a Battalion Commander in the 1st Infantry Division and the 34th Infantry Division in North Africa and Italy.

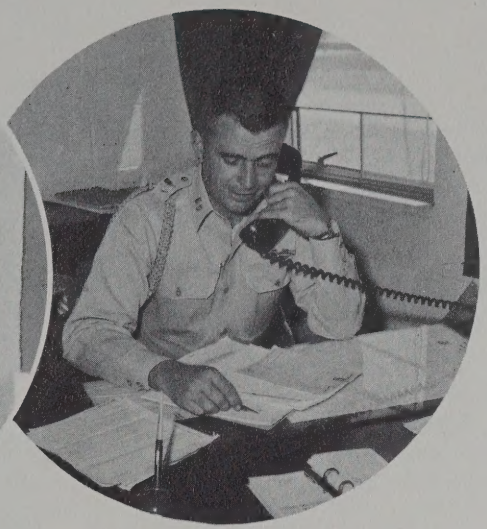
After World War II he served in Korea in the 7th Infantry Division and Headquarters XXIV Corps. This was followed by a tour in Washington as a member of the Army General Staff. In 1951 he was assigned as assistant to the Army Attache in London until 1953. In 1955 he again went to Korea where he served as Chief of Staff of the 7th Infantry Division. His next assignment was as Assistant Chief of Staff G3 of Fifth United States Army with Headquarters at Chicago. He is a parachutist and jumpmaster.

His decorations include the Combat Infantry Badge, Silver Star, Bronze Star, Army Commendation Ribbon and the Purple Heart.

# Staff



LAWRENCE Q. LANGLAND
Major
Executive Officer

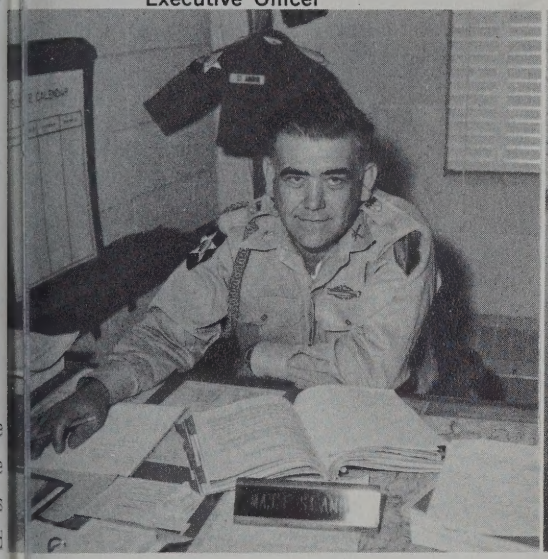


THOMAS E. HETTLE
Captain
Adjutant

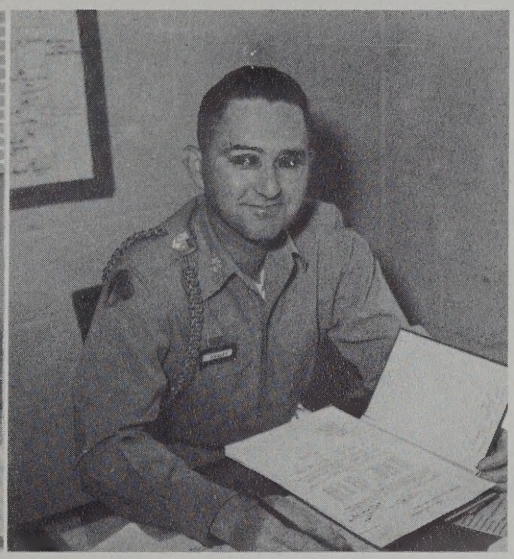
C. G. REEDER
Captain
S-2

and

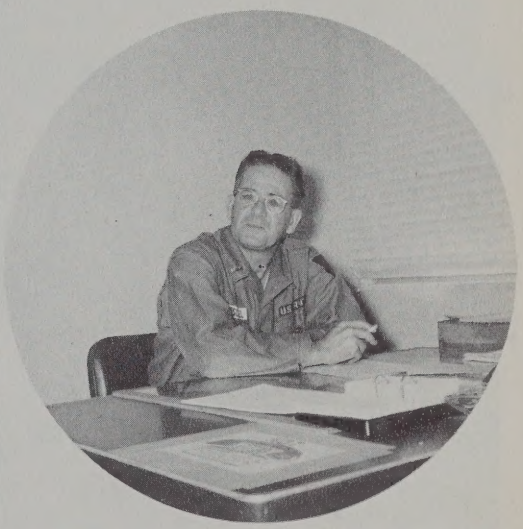
J. H. FERGUSON
Lieutenant
Assistant S-2



FREDERICK P. ST. AMOUR
Major
S-3

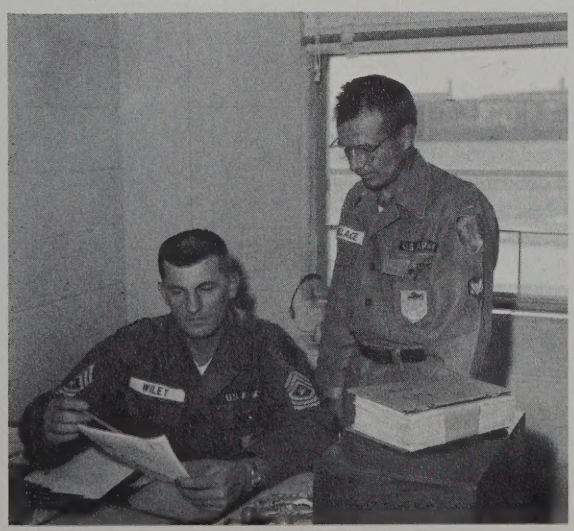


W. R. HEALEY
Major
S-4



G. W. HENTSCHEL
Chief Warrant Officer
Supply Officer

**SGT MAJ THOMAS J. WILEY** goes over correspondence with clerk



# History

## *"Any-Place, Any-Time, Any-Weather*

## *Fighting Regiment"*

Modocs
Bannocks
Pine Ridge
Peninsula
Virginia 1862
Manassas
Antietam
Fredericksburg
Chancellorsville
Gettysburg
Virginia 1863
Wilderness

Spotsylvania
Cold Harbor
Petersburg
Santiago
Malolos
Tarlac
Luzon 1899
Normandy
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

When "The Star Spangled Banner" is played, members of the 12th Infantry have a special reason to feel a surge of pride.

For "in the rocket's red glare, with bombs bursting in air," the 12th was there defending Fort McHenry during the War of 1812.

The date was September 13, 1814 and twenty days had passed since British Forces had captured and burned the nation's capitol at Washington , D. C.

The British Fleet had moved up Chesapeake Bay toward Baltimore, and begun a bombardment of Fort McHenry which guarded the city.

Twelve hundred men garrisoned the fort while 500 Regulars of the 12th Infantry manned the breastworks outside. The British had 4000 troops for the shore attack alone.

After a long bombardment, the British invasion began at midnight. But the men of the 12th rose from their positions and charged the attackers, driving them back to their ships.

**12th Infantrymen enter the town Ville dieu Les Poeles, France, 1944.**

The population of St. Quentin, France turned out en masse to cheer the entrance of their liberators—12th Infantry. 1944.

Later the British attempted a second landing and were gain forced back by the men of the 12th.

When morning came, Francis Scott Key, an American eld captive on a British ship during the battle, was ble to record that the "Star Spangled Banner still waves, 'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

The 12th Infantry was one of several units to be formed 1 July, 1798, when a war with France seemed very robable. When the ill feelings with France passed ver, the 12th was mustered out, only to be re-activated 'hen war came with the British in 1812.

Before leading the defense of Fort McHenry, the 12th ad taken part in several campaigns along the Canadian order and served as the spearhead on an expedition own the St. Lawrence River to capture Montreal in 313.

When the United States went to war against Mexico 1 1846, the 12th was part of General Winfield Scott's rmy that stormed the halls of Montezuma and captured lexico City.

During that long difficult march through torrid jungles, ver a 9,000 foot mountain barrier and across a desert lateau, the unit earned five Battle Rings for its standard.

When the Civil War swept over the United States in 861, the 12th was one of the first regiments to be called ) the colors by the personal decree of President Lincoln.

The 12th earned twelve Battle Streamers during the ivil War including ten with the Army of the Potomac.

In the list of battles fought by the 12th can be read the tory of the Eastern part of the country — Peninsula, lanassas, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, ettysburg, Virginia 1863, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, old Harbor, and finally Petersburg.

For more than thirty years from 1866 to the opening f the Spanish-American War in 1898, the 12th Infantry id frontier duty in the West.

The regiment was split up and little companies of forty or fifty men were assigned to lonely outposts, sometimes hundreds of miles apart. There they escorted Prairie-Schooners carrying settlers West, built telegraph lines, guarded railroads and gold fields, and continually fought hostile Indians.

Old Regimental Records reveal snatches of the hardship of life on the frontier. There are records of marching 100 miles in 44 hours, indications of storms and floods, and a supply sergeant's requisition of "a consignment of sheet tin to keep snow from drifting under the orderly room door."

In the Spanish-American War of 1898, the 12th captured the Spanish Fort El Caney, guarding the city of Santiago in Cuba.

Later the regiment earned three Battle Streamers by fighting against the fierce Moros Tribesmen in the Philippines.

The 12th was a training regiment during WW I, but when war came again in 1941, the unit became part of the Fourth Infantry Division and embarked for Europe to take part in the D-day invasion of Normandy.

The 12th's landing was at Utah Beach — alongside Omaha Beach, scene of the First Infantry Division's landing.

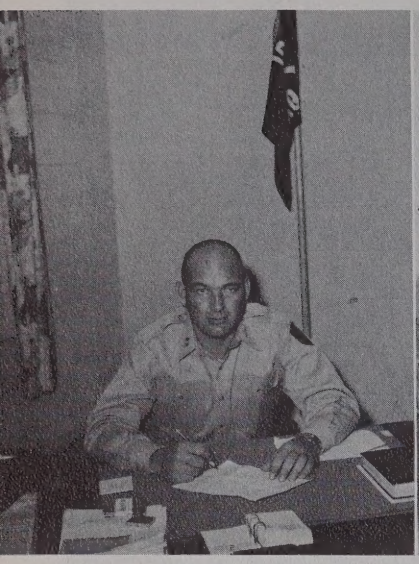
The 12th battered its way inland across Normandy toward Cherbourg and took part in the capture of that city.

On August 25, 1944 the 12th was the first American unit to enter Paris.

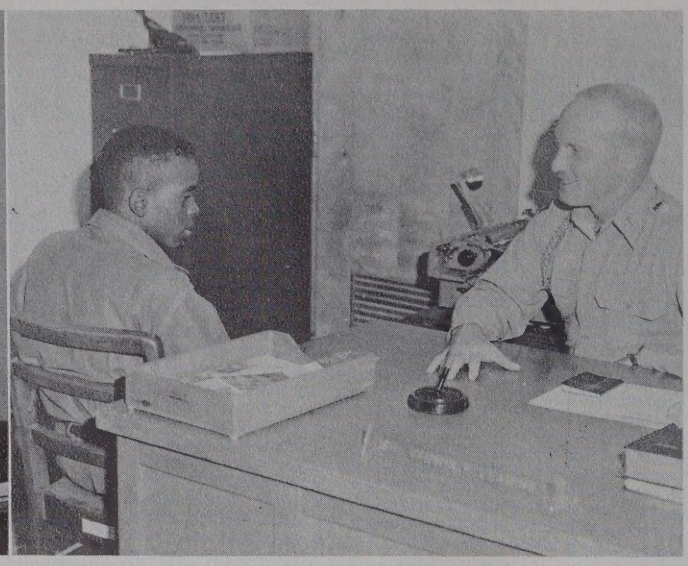
The 12th Infantry earned five Battle Streamers for its action in WW II and a Distinguished Unit Streamer for the defense of Luxembourg in the Ardennes.

The unit became a battle group in 1957 when the Fourth Infantry Division was reorganized under the Pentomic Concept at Fort Lewis, Washington.

# Headquarters and Headquarters Company



Capt Rebel L. Holcomb, Company Commander



Capt Vaughn F. Leaming counsels recruit

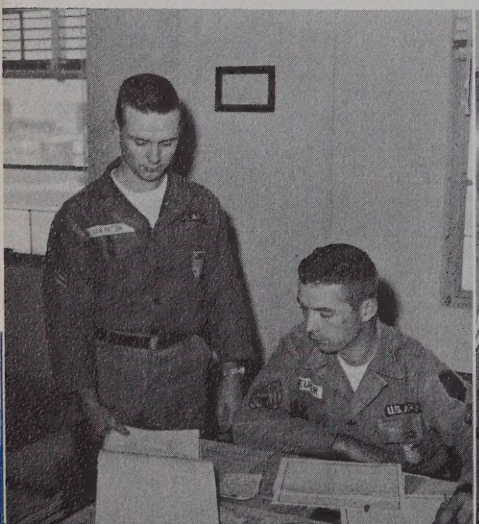
Administrative Section

Lt Gontarski, Executive Officer, and assistant inventory field mess gear.

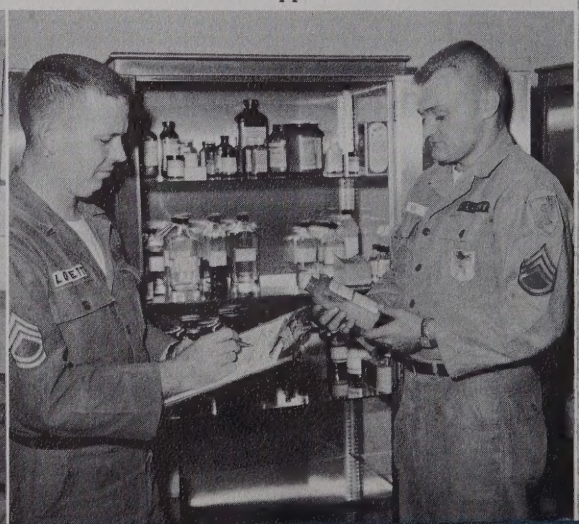
1st Sgt John Fisher, Jr.

Battle Group Supply Room

Supply Office



Medical Platoon sergeants check out their supplies



**ON OPPOSITE PAGE:**

1. Col Powers confers with Lt Ferguson and Maj St. Amour at Command Post. 2. Liaison officers take off in "chopper" for observation mission. 3. Personnel Office. 4. Message Center. 5. Tool inspection coming up. 6. Truck maintenance. 7. Checking out the tools. 8. Preparing fire plan. 9. The Maintenance Officer takes a look. 10. Motor Pool dispatcher's office. 11. FSCC communications. 12. Typing up reports in Personnel Section. 13. Mess steward samples the French fries. 14. Helicopter support for CP exercise. 15. K. P.'s on duty. 16. Maintenance check. 17. In-pit check up. 18. Cleaning gun tube on M-47 tank. 19. Water truck is in sight. 20. On board M-56 Scorpion.

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HQ & HQ
COMPANY
2ND B.G. 12TH U.S. INFANTRY
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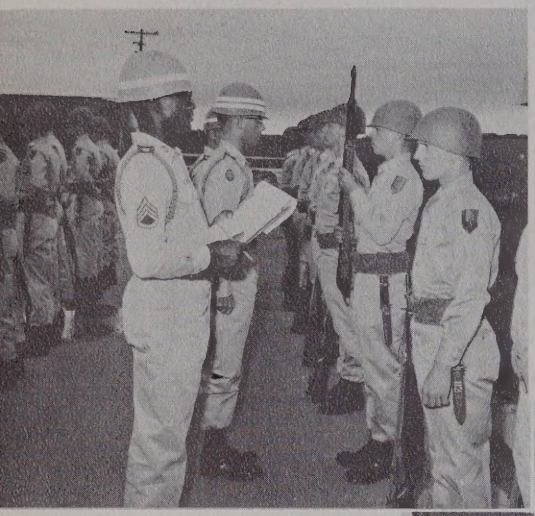
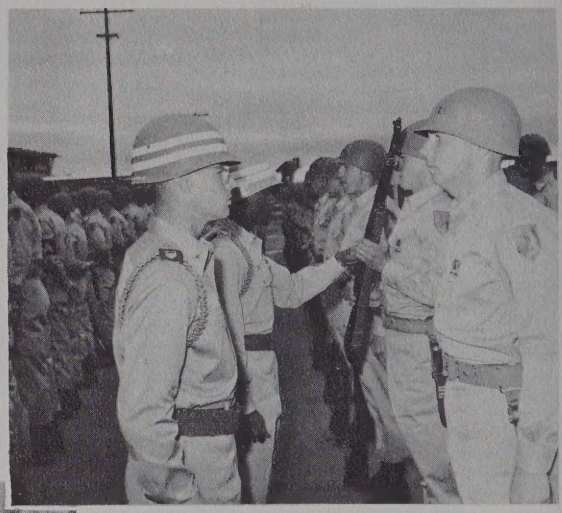
18
19
20

# A Company



"Clean that rifle IMMEDIATELY!"

Commander's Inspection



Learning the makeup of the M-1 rifle.

ON OPPOSITE PAGE:

1. "Is that set correctly?"
2. "Gee, I'm all thumbs"
3. "It needs two degrees to the right—I think"
4. Setting up exercise
5. Learning the potentialities of the 106mmRR
6. Talking over the day's firing
7. "Take it easy, we'll be ready in a minute!"
8. Assembling the 81mm mortar
9. The cadre keeps a close watch on proceedings
10. Important instruction

Testing assembly of 106mm recoilless rifle breech-block.

Teamwork

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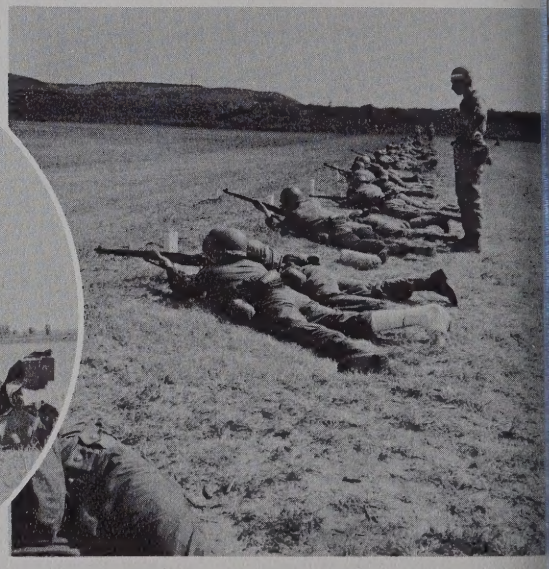
COMPANY
A
2ND B.G. 12TH U.S. INFANTRY
7
8
9
10

# B Company

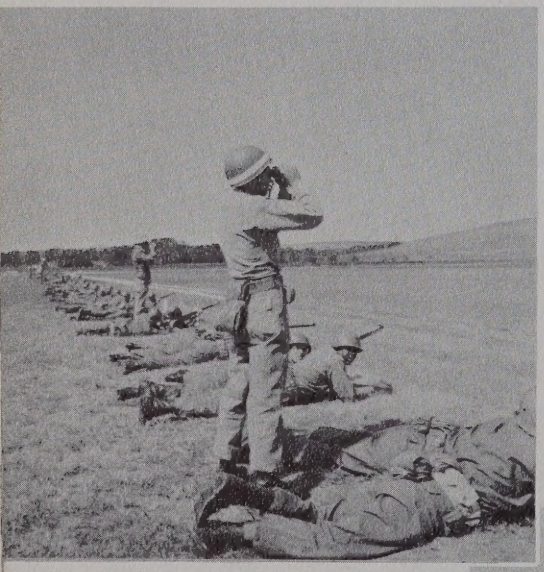
Business at the ammo point

Directing rifle range fire

Everybody in Co B qualifies with the M-1 rifle



On the phone watch



"Let's check those hits!"

Dismounted drill

ON OPPOSITE PAGE:

1. "Bulls-eye"
2. Strategy
3. Checking squad movement plans—field tactics training
4. "Move out, step lively, and keep your eyes open!"
5. At rest
6. "Squeeze off those rounds!"
7. "Yep, we've got plenty!"
8. Instruction on dressing for night action
9. Bracing your elbow helps
10. Using "silent type" weapons, anything can happen!
11. Some "weird" results of night training

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COMPANY
B
2ND B.G., 12TH U.S. INFANTRY
WARRIORS
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9
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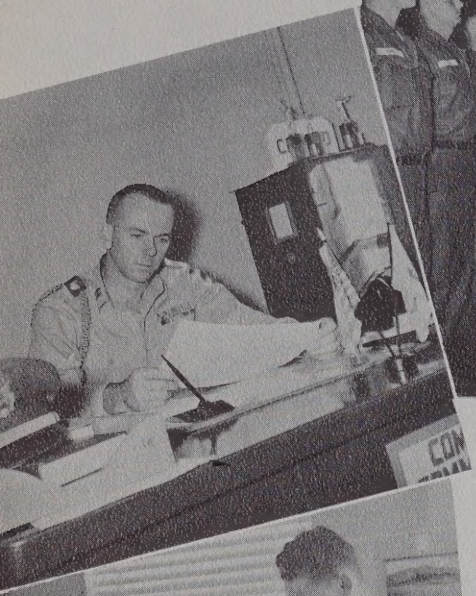
11

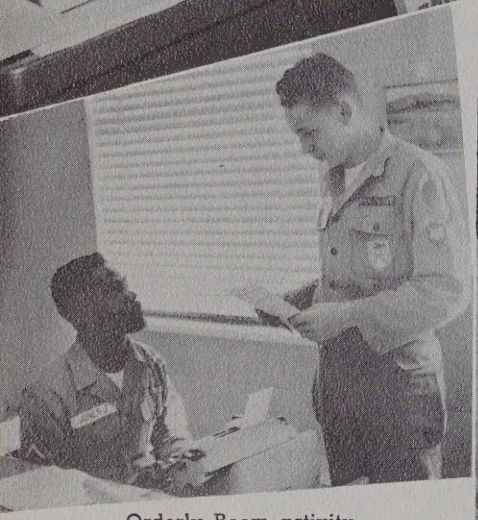
# C COMPANY

"How do we look, Sir?"

Capt S. H. Cook, Company Commander

1st Lt Naegel, Training Officer



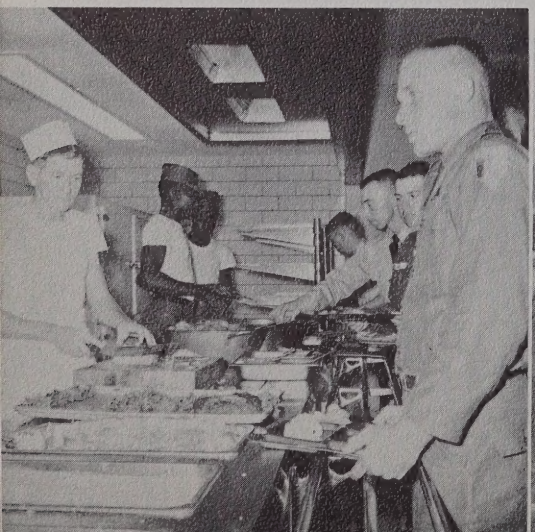


Orderly Room activity

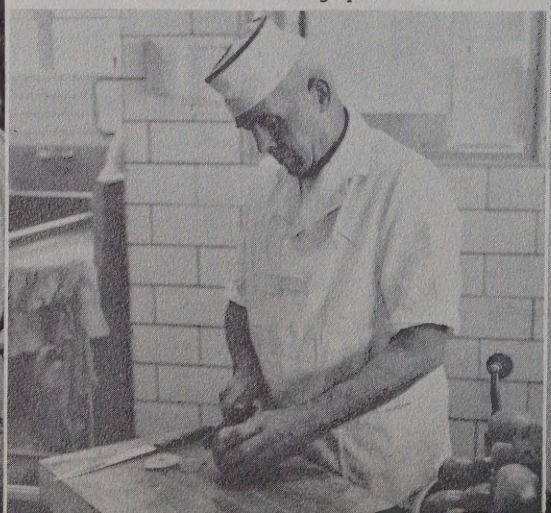
Communications Stock Room

Armorer busy with repairs

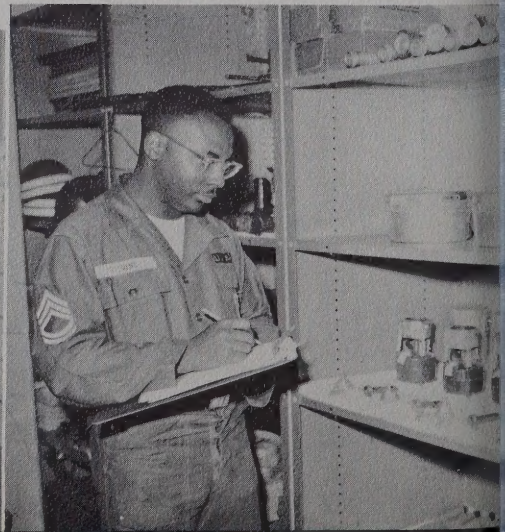
"Eat hearty, men, it's been a long day!"



One of our favorite guys at work



"I'd better double check that!"



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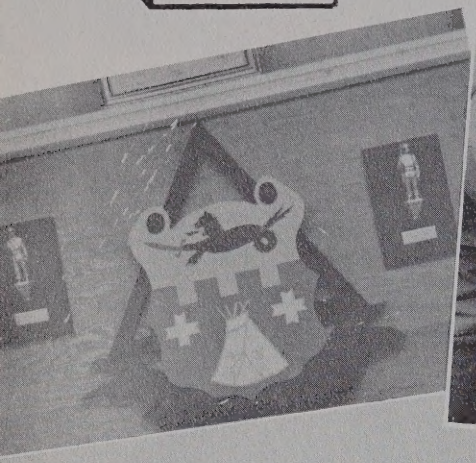
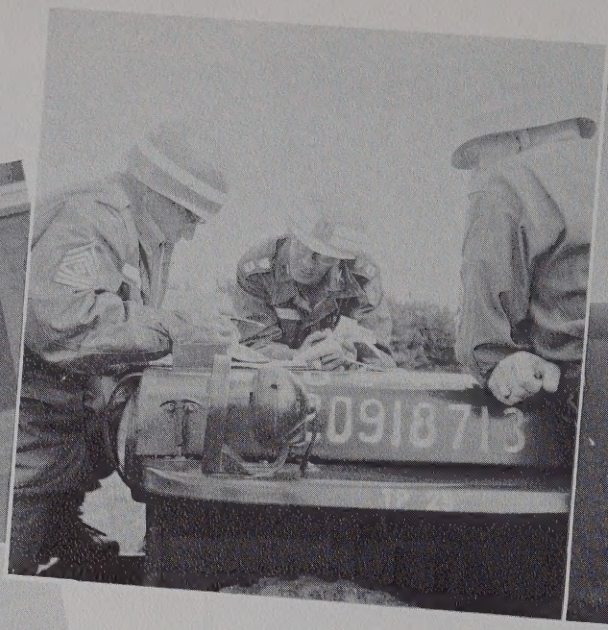
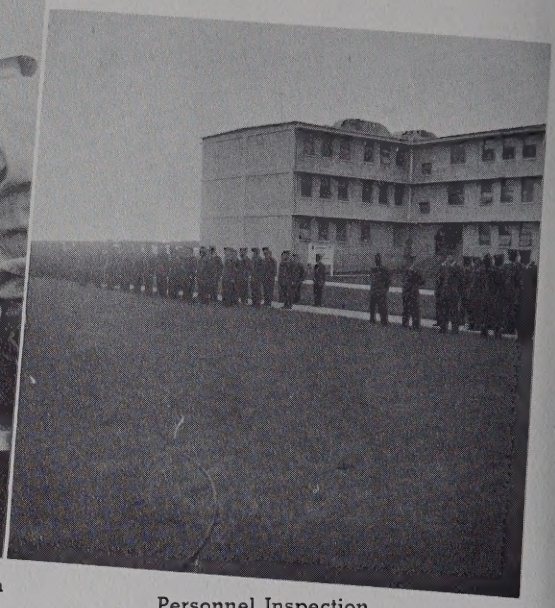
1. Ready for a work out. 2. "Assume your places" 3. "Keep your eyes on me." 4. "But it scratches" 5. That rifle grenade can pack a wallop. 6. "Have you forgotten something?" 7. Safety inspection on grenades. 8. Briefing on rifle squad tactics. 9. Now let's try it again—with a charge. 10. Break time. 11. Capt Cook observes field training. 12. "Get your instructions here" 13. "Just c'mon—anybody!" 14. "Let's get rid of this fuzz!" 15. You scrub it good!! 16. "Don't rush us!" 17. A little coffee gets you going again!

# COMPANY D

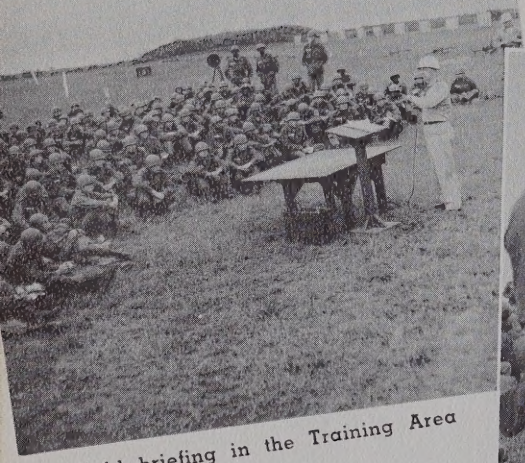




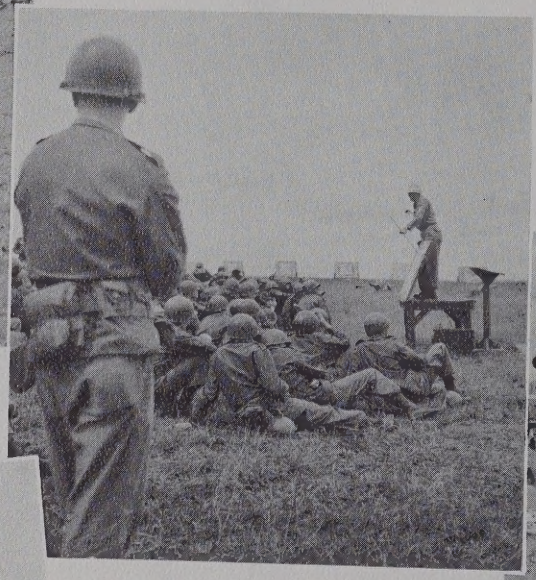
The Commanding Officer reviews plans with his First Sergeant.



Personnel Inspection



Field briefing in the Training Area

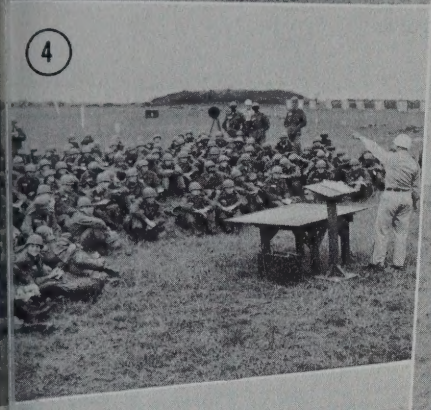


Here's How

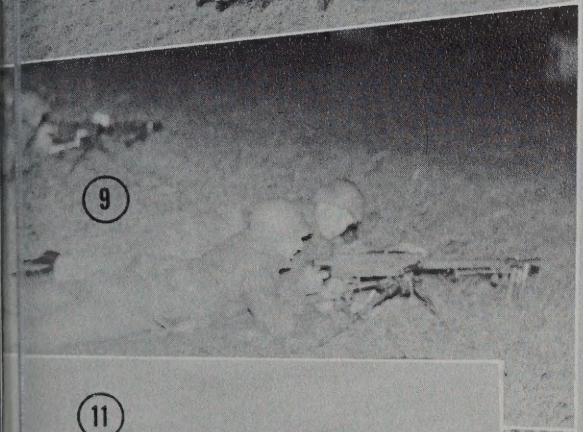
Preparing for mock up machine gun practice

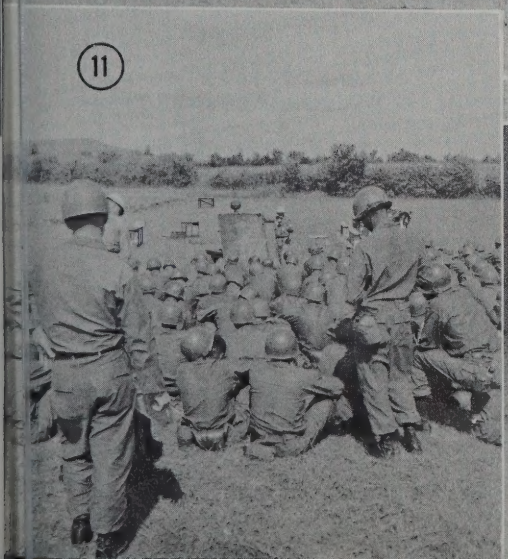
That's the way it's done—men!

Ready to fire



1. Drawing machine gun ammo
2. Briefing for machine gun firing
3. Words of wisdom on the machine gun range
4. Recruits get clued in on the next phase of field training
5. "Did you say those targets were close?"
6. Expert advice
7. Overall look at the machine gun firing range
8. "That's the place?"
9. Firing at night has its points too!
10. Time for a little coffee and gossip
11. Better heed that instructor—he knows!
12. You not only hear those staccato bursts—you see them!
13. Please don't hit bottom now . . . !



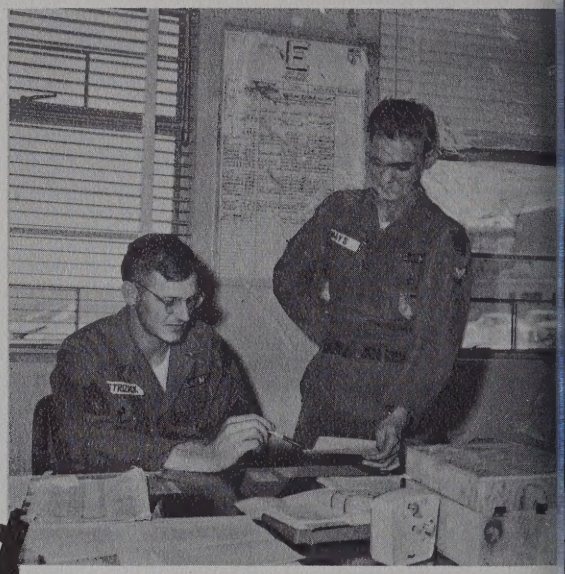


# E Company

1st Lt Joseph J. Gerda
Company Commander

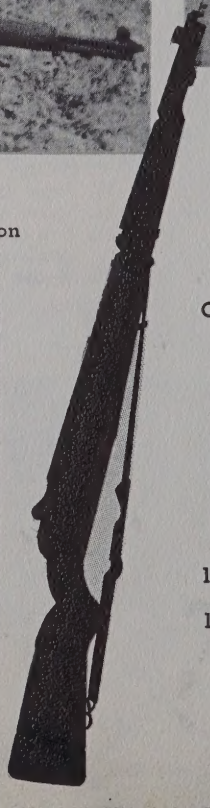
1st Lt William H. Dankers
Executive Officer

Learning to take good aim and squeeze it off gently!



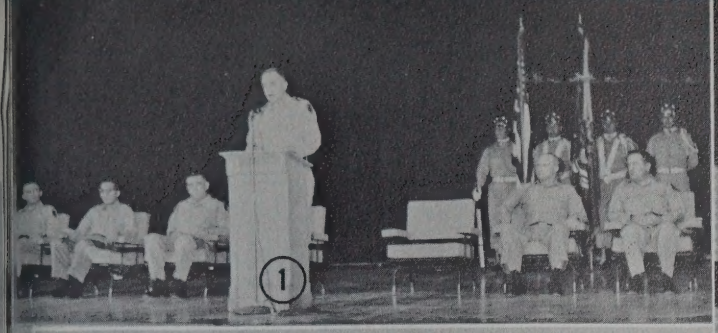
MSgt Strizack conducts business in Orderly Room

Our very impressive Supply Section



On opposite page:

1. Colonel Powers welcomes new men
2. "Contact"
3. First formation—our trip to the barracks
4. Field Class
5. Time out for chow
6. Color Guard after Welcome Ceremonies
7. There's plenty for everybody
8. Bayonet drill means hard work
9. A good hot lunch—what could be better on a cold day in the field!
10. Here you get the facts—later you'll try them out
11. Undivided attention!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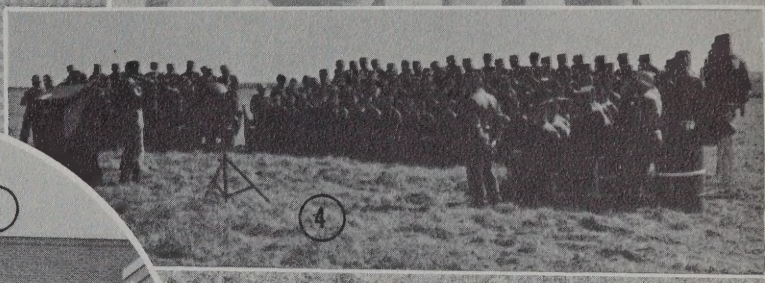
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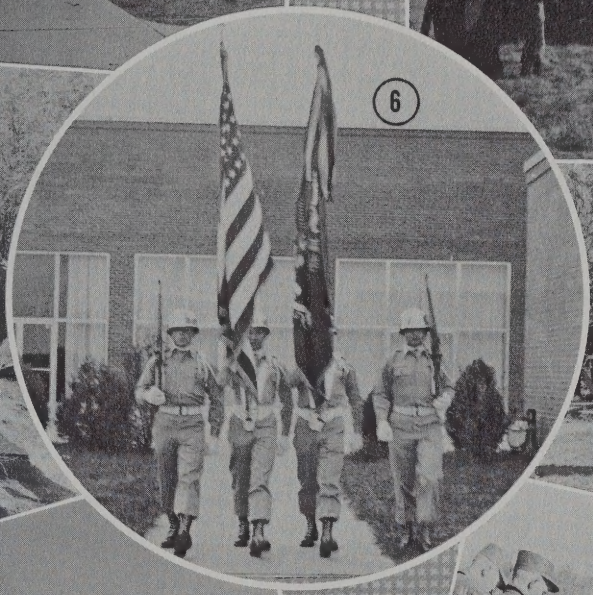
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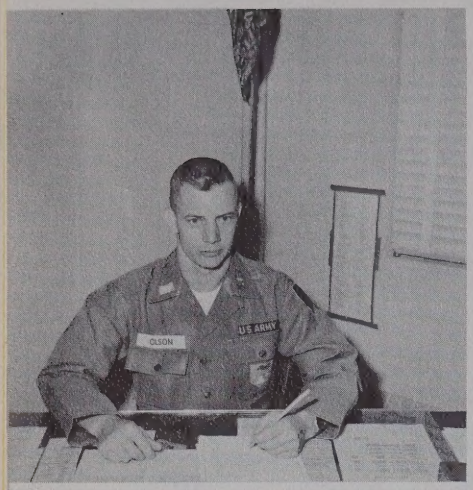
# Mortar Battery ★ Company E ★ ★



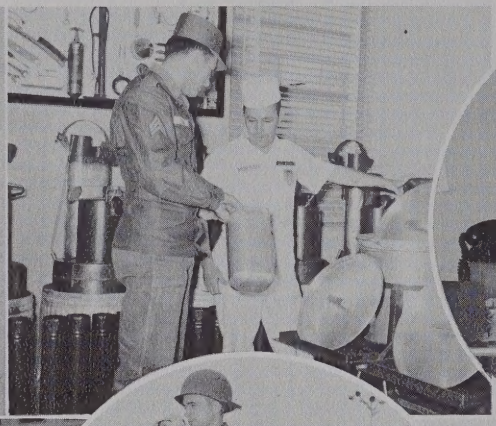

1st Lt Carl R. Olson, Battery Commander

Barracks inspection, Company E

Checking out radio equipment in Communications Room

Training Aids Office, Company E

Inspection field mess gear



1st Sgt Powers at work

Armorer inspects carbine

Backyard combat

Forward Observer party reports on "enemy" activity

"Hurry up—you've got just 70 seconds"

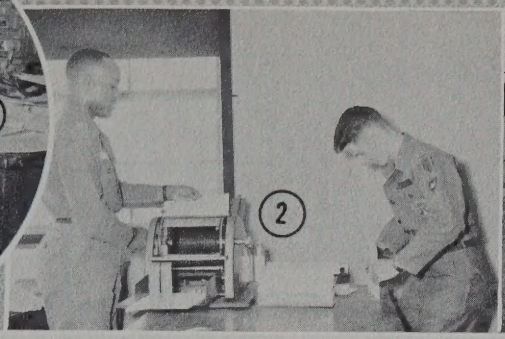
"Here's our rendezvous point"

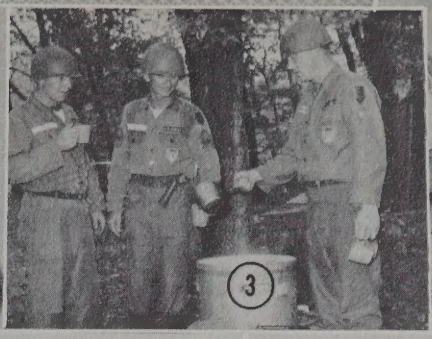
"Try that thrust again!", Company E

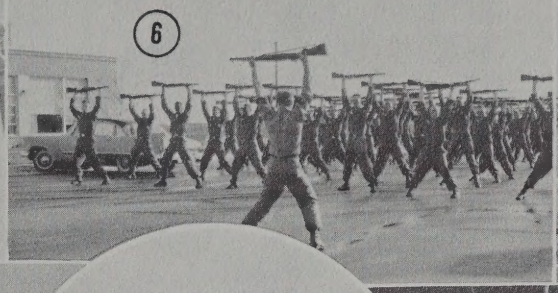
The Cadre checks our efforts, Company E

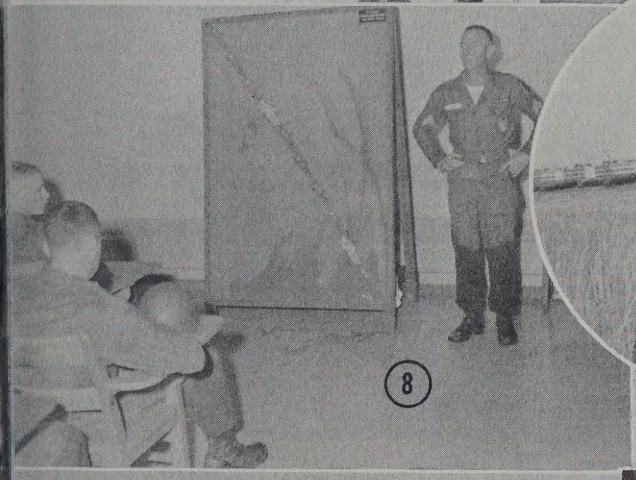
Zeroing in

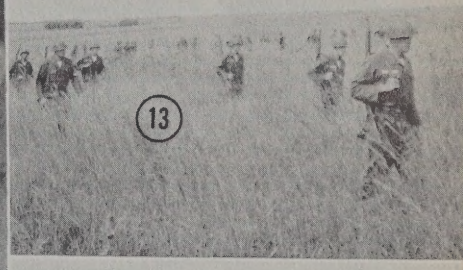
# Here and There

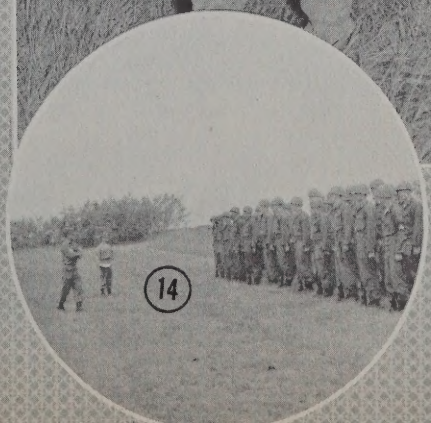


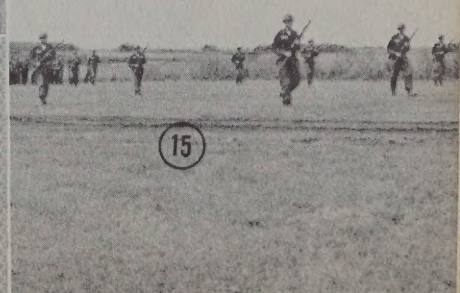






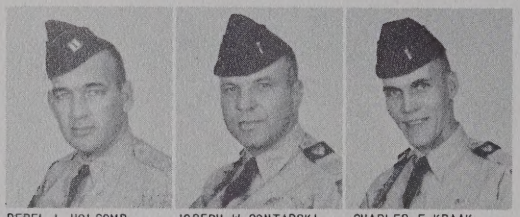






1. Sgt Pitts in the radio station
2. Training Section reproduction section
3. Coffee—field style
4. Sometimes it saves time to use the training manual
5. PT coordination exercises
6. Putting muscles where they ought to be
7. Now watch that one!
8. Tactics lecture
9. "C'mon follow me!"
10. Makeup for an evening
11. 1000-1001-whoosh!
12. A 12th Infantryman on the loose
13. Moving out to objective
14. "Now do as I say . . . ready . . "
15. A lesson in squad tactics

# Headquarters & Headquarters Company
# Second Battle Group, 12th Infantry



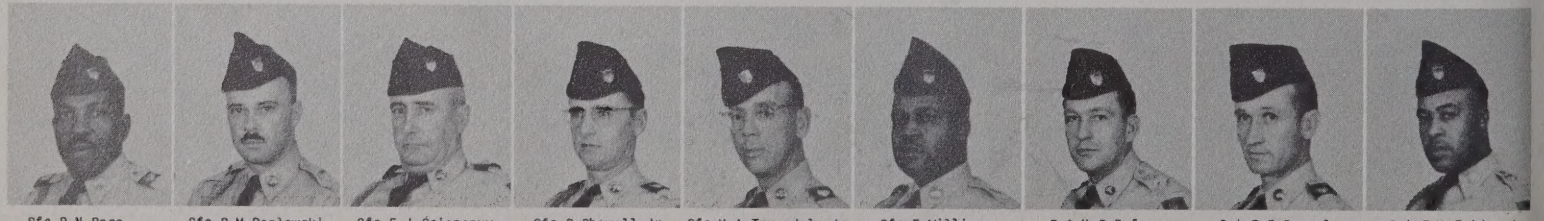
REBEL L.HOLCOMB
Captain
Commanding Officer

JOSEPH W.GONTARSKI
First Lieutenant
Executive Officer

CHARLES F.KRAAK
First Lieutenant
Platoon Leader

1stSgt J.Fisher,Jr | MSgt J.Amis | MSgt L.A.Barringer | MSgt W.R.Maxwell | MSgt G.A.Meier | MSgt C.S.Murrell | MSgt C.G.Thompson | Sfc F.W.Allen

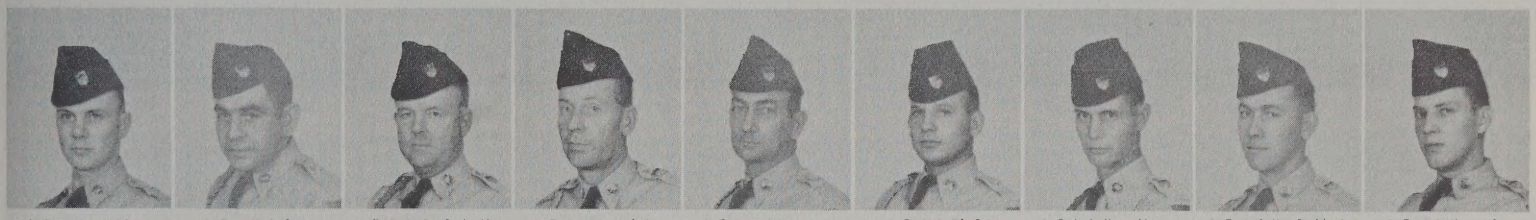
Sfc C.F.Baker | Sfc L.J.Brand | Sfc C.F.Brewer | Sfc W.E.Hewitt | Sfc A.G.Jarrel | Sfc C.L.Kinsey | Sfc R.R.Lovett | Sfc D.W.McCarthy | Sfc H.C.Neurer



Sfc R.N.Page | Sfc R.M.Poplawski | Sfc E.J.Scioneaux | Sfc G.Showell,Jr | Sfc M.A.Truesdale,Jr | Sfc E.Williams | Sp6 H.B.Rufener | Sgt D.E.Bunzel | Sgt E.M.Friday,Jr

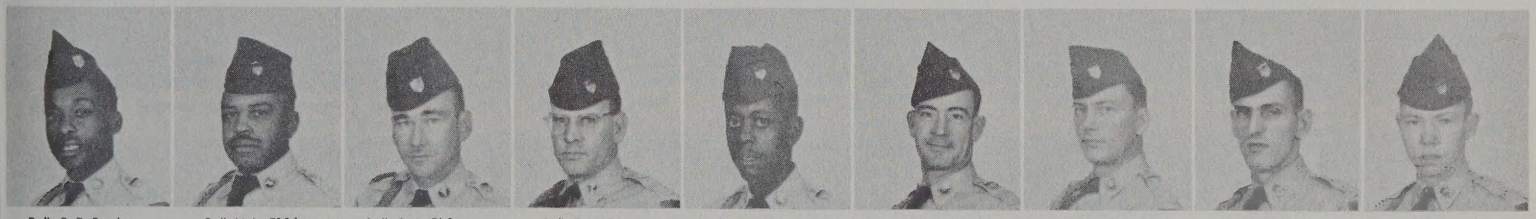
Sgt R.W.Gallagher | Sgt T.P.Glynn | Sgt M.L.Green | Sgt T.F.Hall | Sgt J.C.Irey | Sgt L.Jackson | Sgt M.H.Kelley | Sgt R.Kissinger | Sgt F.E.Ludlum

Sgt E.L.Medina | Sgt C.Miramontes | Sgt M.L.Moore | Sgt C.F.Pitts | Sgt C.W.Shelton | Sgt C.T.Stewart | Sgt J.G.Scheuerman | Sgt G.A.Valimaki | Sgt K.L.VanBuskirk

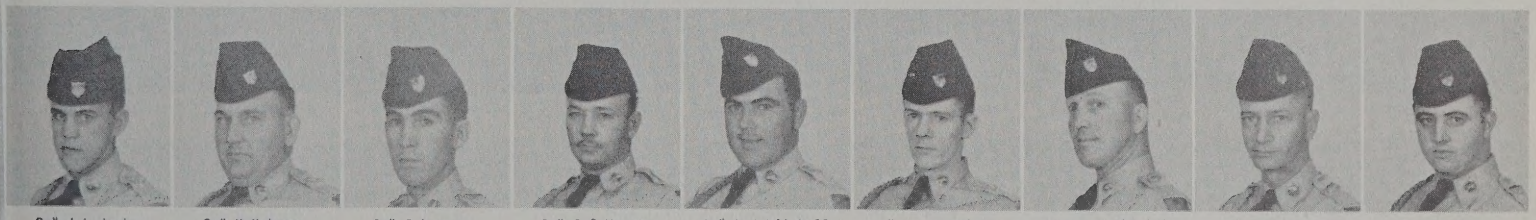


Sgt D.L.VanPatten | Sp5 W.H.Buis | Sp5 R.B.Carlstedt | Sp5 W.A.Derrick | Sp5 L.V.Edwards | Sp5 K.Q.Fields | Sp5 A.I.Howeth | Sp5 J.G.Howlett,Jr | Sp5 W.D.Kopski

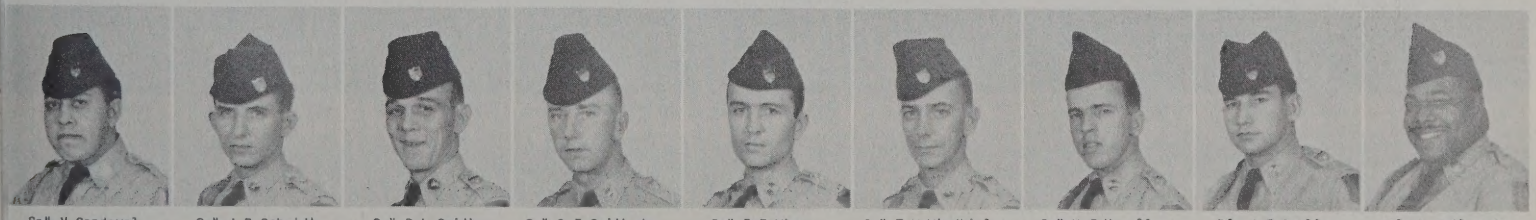
Sp5 M.Kuzel | Sp5 D.E.Pontius | Sp5 G.C.Ricklets | Sp5 J.G.Sedlacek | Sp5 J.T.Simon | Sp5 L.E.Smith | Sp5 W.R.Smith | Sp4 N.B.Borowitz | Sp4 T.J.Carpino



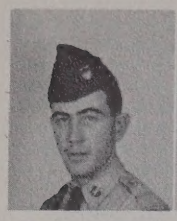
Sp4 C.E.Carter | Sp4 W.L.Ellis | Sp4 G.A.Fifer | Sp4 R.B.George | Sp4 E.L.Harper | Sp4 M.L.Hartwick | Sp4 D.D.Headley | Sp4 R.P.Hennes | Sp4 K.L.Ivey



Sp4 J.L.Jeske | Sp4 H.N.Long | Sp4 C.Lopez | Sp4 G.D.Messer | Sp4 E.J.Mitchell | Sp4 M.F.Murphy | Sp4 D.G.O'Reilly | Sp4 C.W.Pannell | Sp4 J.W.Pierce



Sp4 V.Sandoval | Sp4 J.P.Schmidt | Sp4 D.L.Smith | Sp4 O.E.Smith,Jr | Sp4 R.E.Wimer | Sp4 T.W.Windbigler | Sp4 M.E.Yowell | Pfc J.F.Berlin | Pfc L.Butler,Jr


Pfc R.L.Cochran

Pfc R.C.Cooley

Pfc R.Fedoryk

Pfc W.Florian

Pfc A.M.Gelormine

Pfc W.R.Jackson

Pfc C.D.Johnson

Pfc M.O.Kelly

Pfc R.E.McCarty

Pfc W.H.Ostling

Pfc R.A.Putnam

Pfc A.L.Smith

Pfc J.G.Wright

Pvt G.Borges

Pvt L.D.Carley

Pvt R.E.Gintner

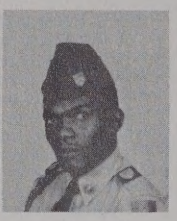
Pvt D.L.Gosnell

Pvt K.J.Hawkins

Pvt P.F.Jefferys

Pvt B.J.Kuykendall

Pvt L.P.Mitchell


Pvt D.Smith

TRAINEES

Kenneth M.Gibson

Gerald M.Hunt

James R.McGee

Elton P.Mitcham

# Company A

GEORGE E.HUBLER
Second Lieutenant
Platoon Leader

JOHN M.LONG
Second Lieutenant
Platoon Leader

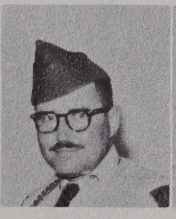
MSgt W.D.Erwin

MSgt W.F.Kaskalavich

MSgt J.W.Kuykendall

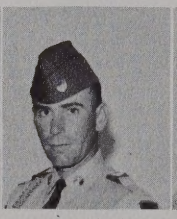
MSgt E.H.Rickabaugh

Sfc N.Santiago

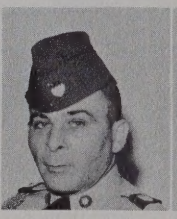

Sfc V.C.Stigers

Sfc J.L.Tasker

Sfc W.C.Wilkerson


Sfc S.R.Willis

Sfc L.Winters


SSgt J.R.Scott

Sgt R.Bourek

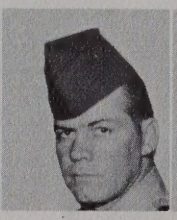
Sgt W.H.Cotten

Sgt W.F.Coyle

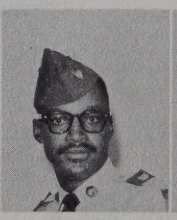
Sgt R.E.Jarvis

Sgt V.C.New

Sgt J.C.Nichols


Sgt R.D.Spickelmier

Sgt R.L.Stolte


Sgt J.A.Williams

Sp4 R.M.Biskie

Sp4 D.G.Heston

Sp4 G.R.Martin

Sp4 A.R.Price

Sp4 R.E.Richards

Sp4 J.Schabel

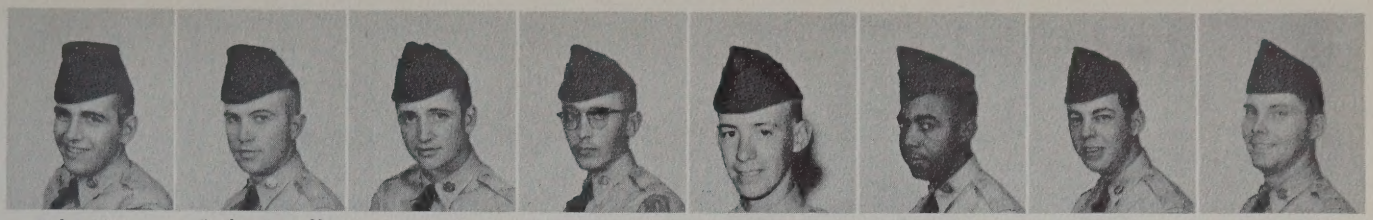
Pfc H.V.Blackmon

Pfc O.E.Henry

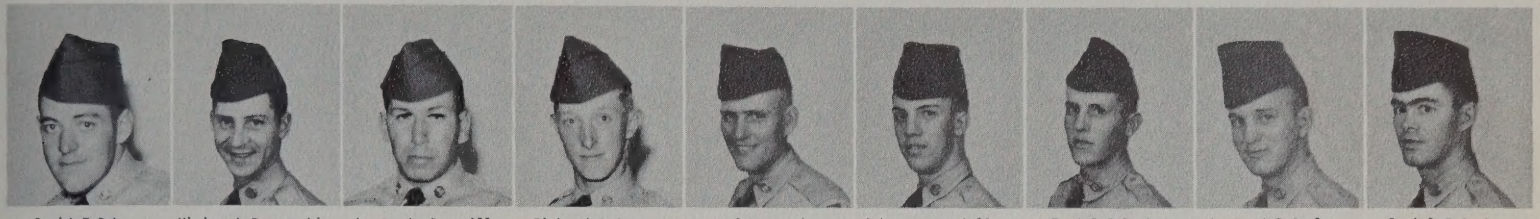
Pfc J.W.Johnson

Pvt R.Baker

TRAINEES



Earl J.Adams | Charles E.Angell | James A.Bates | Gilbert C.Beuthin | Alvin J.Bocklage | Lucius S.A.Bowen | John L.Brockman | Albert M.Brown



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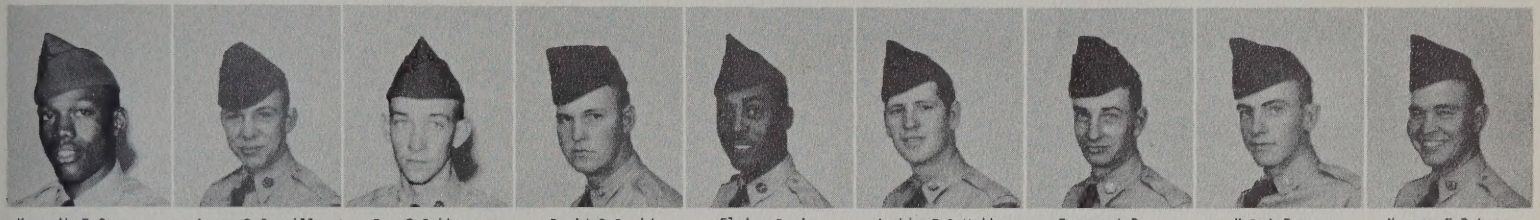
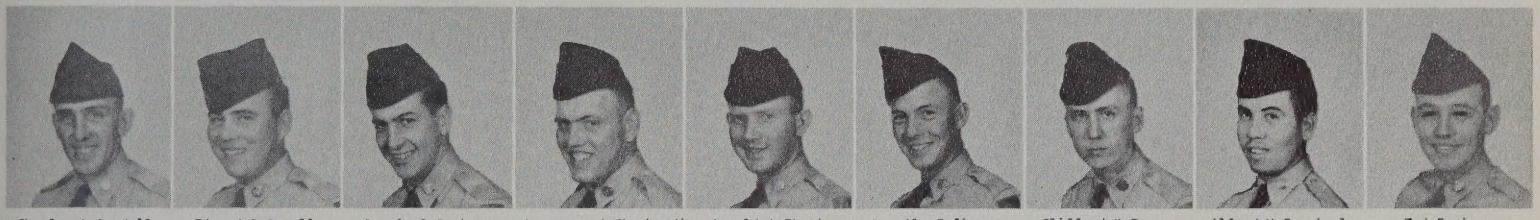
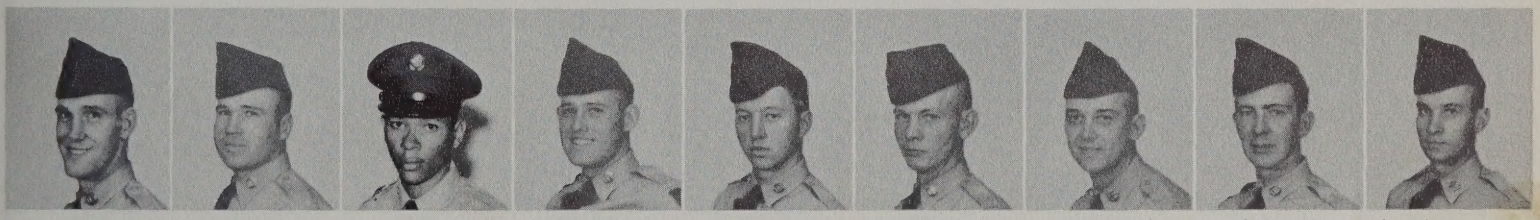


Kenneth E.Cooper | Jerry C.Cowgill | Roy F.Critser | David G.David | Elster Davis | Jackie E.DeMotte | Eugene J.Denn | Ken A.Denn | Norman E.Dobson



Charles L.Dowdell | Edward D.Dowell | Dennis D.Dunham | Lawrence J.Eberhardt | Arnold A.Ebert | Vergile Emfinger | Clifford K.Eng | Alfred M.Esquivel | Ted Essig

William T.Fallon | Miguel Felix | Charles F.Ferraro | Ronald V.Flobeck | Aurey A.Frederick | Donald E.Froehlich | James F.Garland | Robert A.Gauner | Wendell L.Gerstorff



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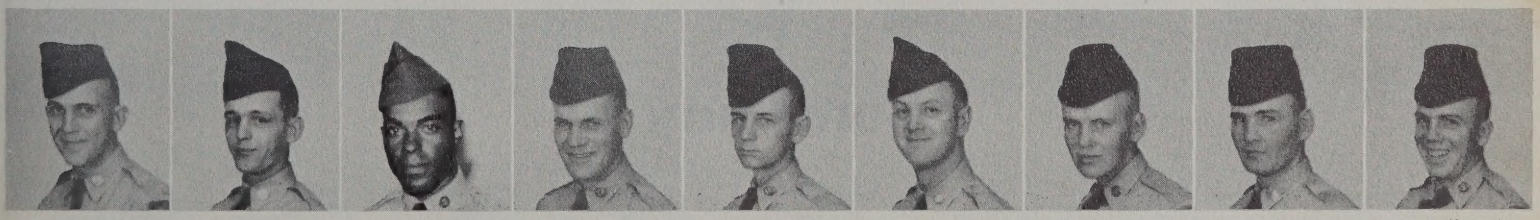
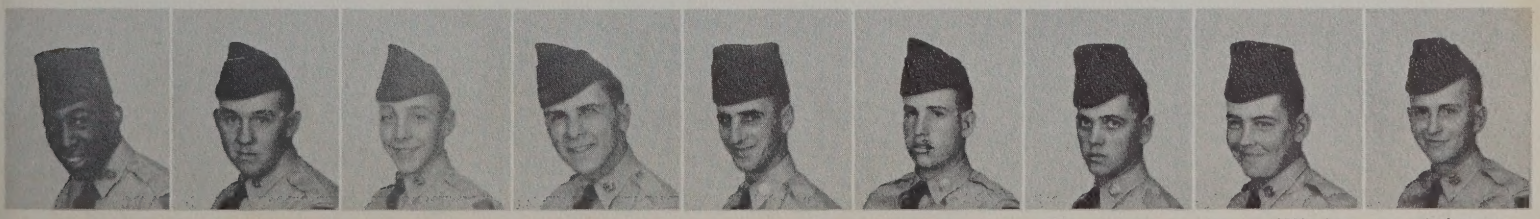
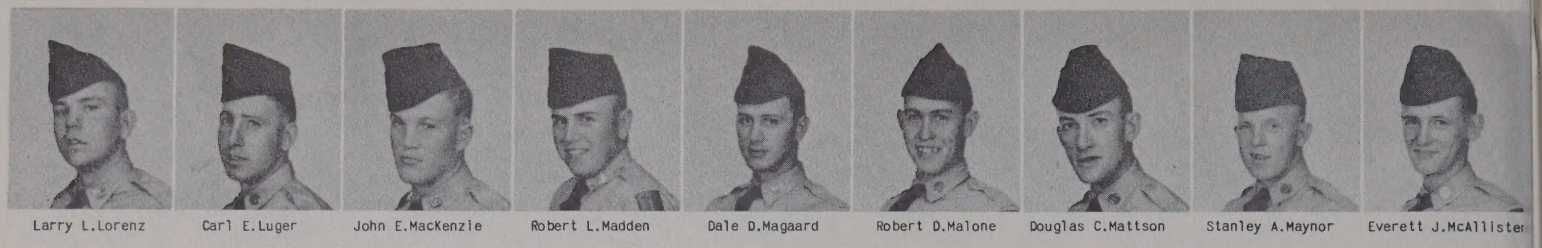


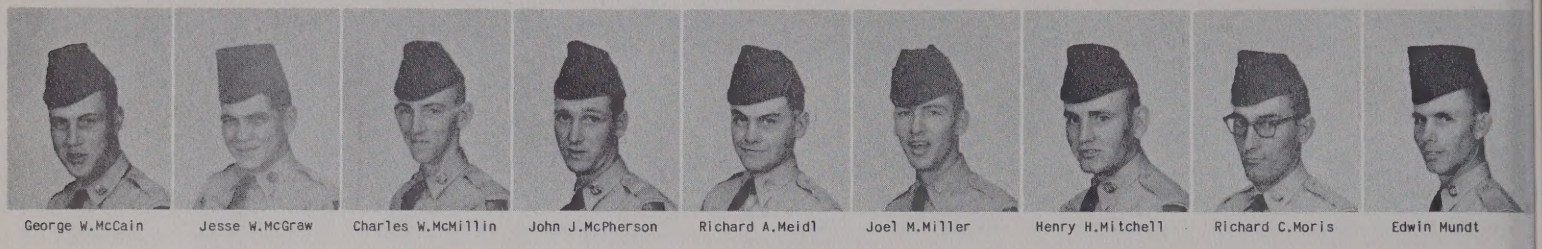
Ronald W.Hille | Mike R.Horton | Robert L.Howard | Ronald R.Hull | Anthony F.Hurbis | Virgil S.Ivie | John G.Johnson | Wayne E.Jones | James E.Kindred



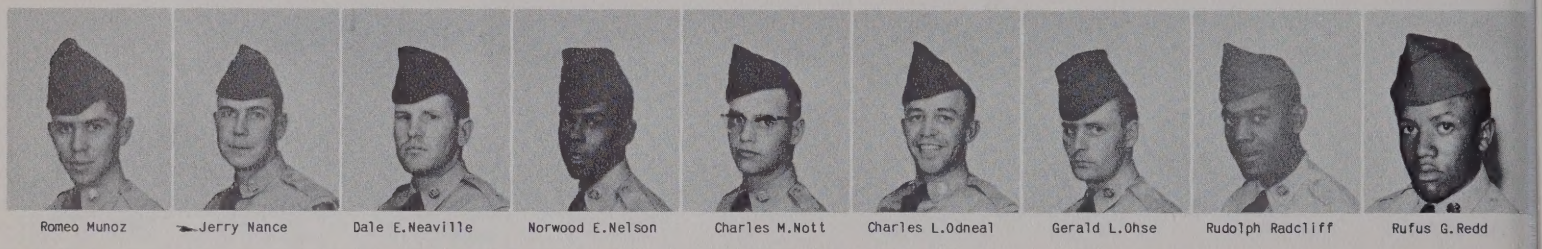
James King | Ronald A.Kirschbaum | Duane R.Knuth | Michael M.Koloski | Kenneth H.Labelle | Robert F.Lassiter | William R.Leonard | James L.Lillibridge | James E.Linzmeyer



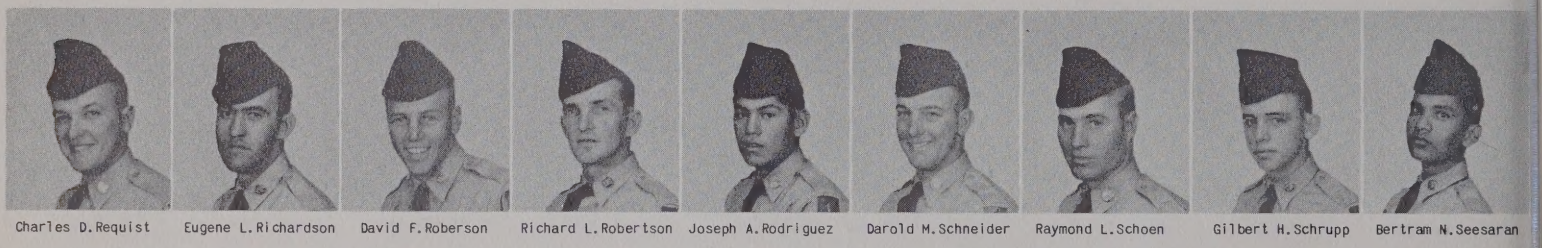
Larry L.Lorenz | Carl E.Luger | John E.MacKenzie | Robert L.Madden | Dale D.Magaard | Robert D.Malone | Douglas C.Mattson | Stanley A.Maynor | Everett J.McAllister



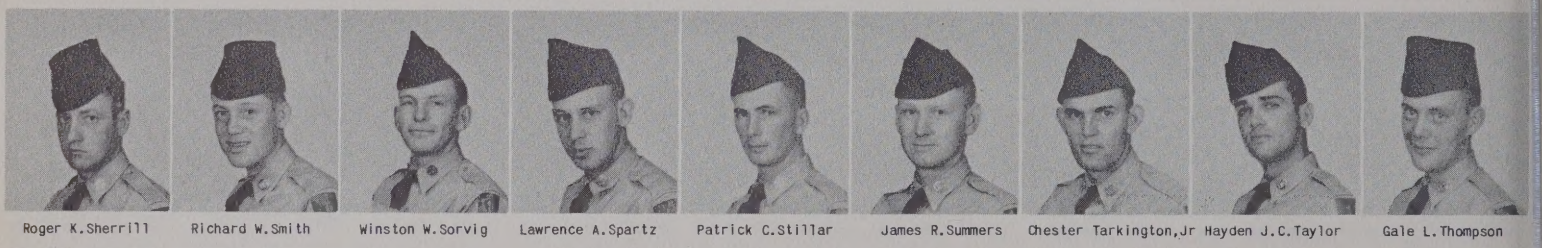
George W.McCain | Jesse W.McGraw | Charles W.McMillin | John J.McPherson | Richard A.Meidl | Joel M.Miller | Henry H.Mitchell | Richard C.Moris | Edwin Mundt



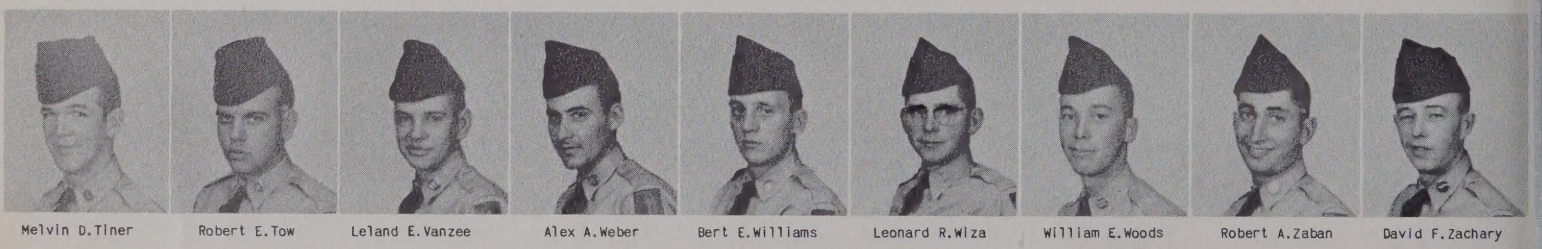
Romeo Munoz | Jerry Nance | Dale E.Neaville | Norwood E.Nelson | Charles M.Nott | Charles L.Odneal | Gerald L.Ohse | Rudolph Radcliff | Rufus G.Redd



Charles D.Requist | Eugene L.Richardson | David F.Roberson | Richard L.Robertson | Joseph A.Rodriguez | Darold M.Schneider | Raymond L.Schoen | Gilbert H.Schrupp | Bertram N.Seesaran



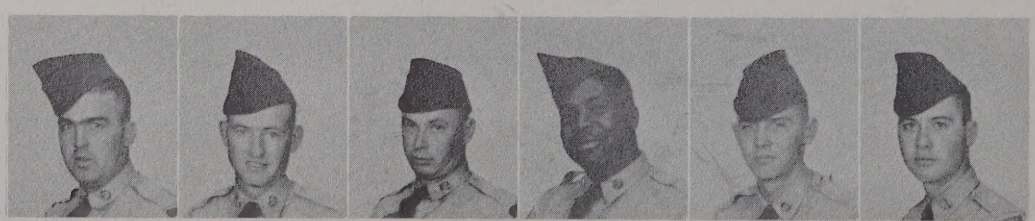
Roger K.Sherrill | Richard W.Smith | Winston W.Sorvig | Lawrence A.Spartz | Patrick C.Stillar | James R.Summers | Chester Tarkington,Jr | Hayden J.C.Taylor | Gale L.Thompson



Melvin D.Tiner | Robert E.Tow | Leland E.Vanzee | Alex A.Weber | Bert E.Williams | Leonard R.Wiza | William E.Woods | Robert A.Zaban | David F.Zachary

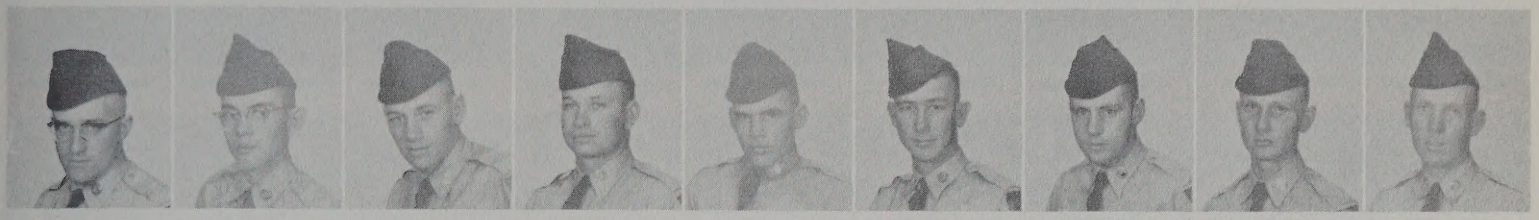
# Company B

TRAINEES

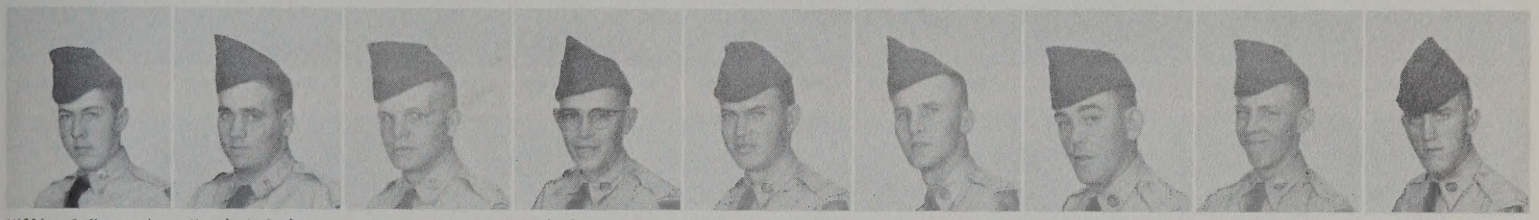


Robert D.Ames | Robert E.B.Ashby,Jr | David E.Averill | Jacob E.Barkley | Jimmy L.Bell | LeRoy E.Bickel

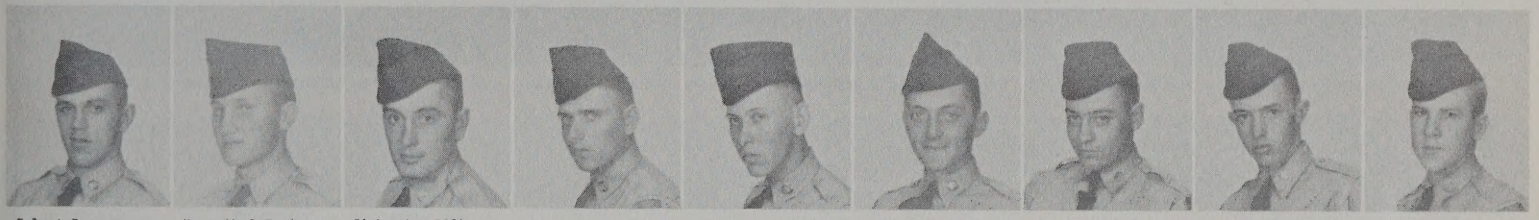
Lyle W.Bickel | Thomas A.Bivins | Lloyd A.Blattner | Morris L.Branton | Roger L.Brehmer | Aubrey L.Britten | Joseph J.Brochman | Larry J.Brown | Ronald Burback



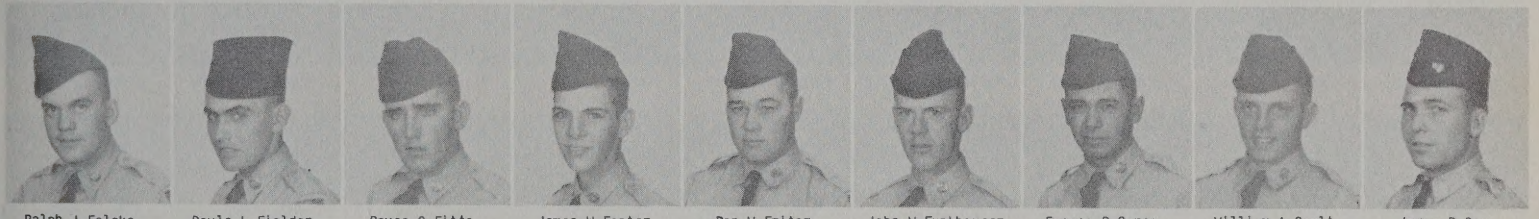
Bruce B.Burda | Daniel J.Burke | Michael L.Burke | Harry J.Carey | Glen L.Carlton | Milton R.Carlton | Carlo W.Castagneri | Ronald A.Chiri | Allen E.Christianson



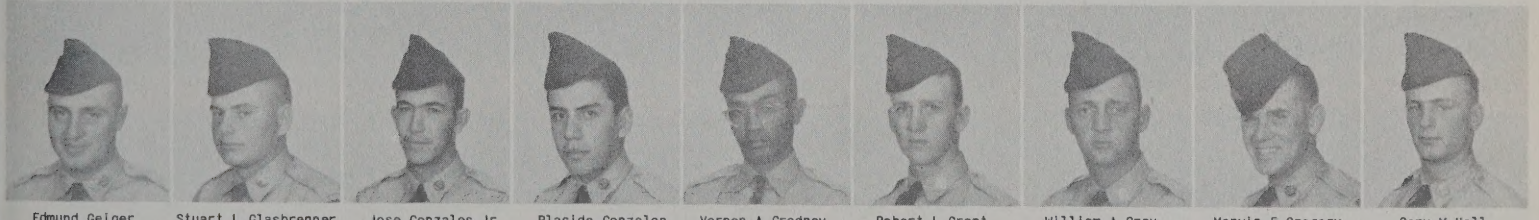
William P.Chounard | Marvin W.Conley | James W.Cook | Virgle L.Coon | Jim R.Cooper | Charles L.Dana | Ronald W.Davis | Delbert D.DeVore | Dennis A.Dixon



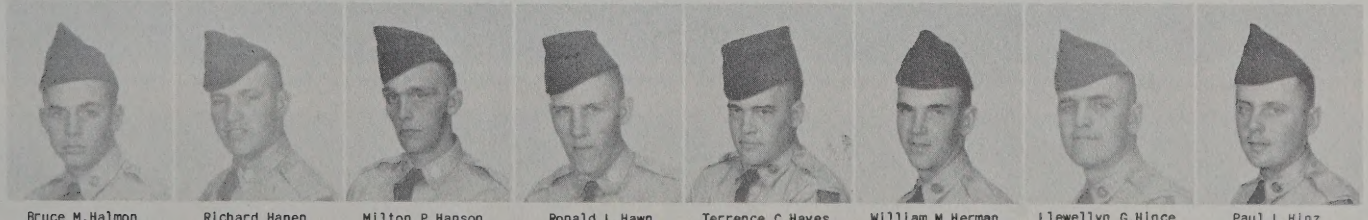
Dale A.Duranceau | Kenneth R.Eastman | Richard G.Effinger | Erwen C.Ehrenhard | James A.Elliott | Melvin L.Ellis | Clifford E.Engle | Jerry R.Estes | John E.Evans



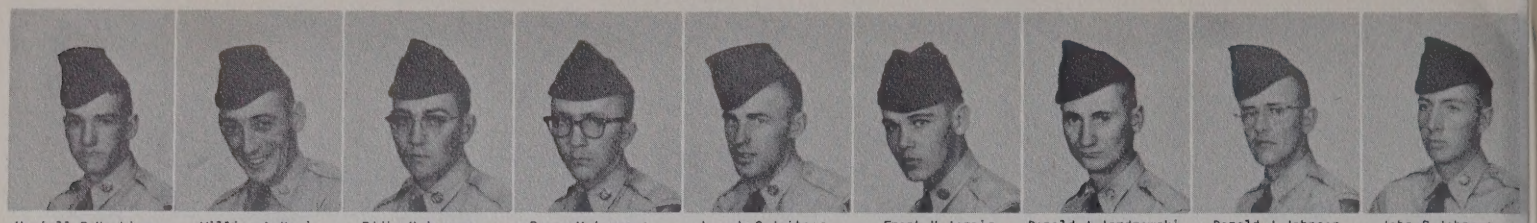
Ralph J.Felske | Doyle L.Fielder | Royce G.Fitts | James W.Foster | Don W.Fritaz | John W.Funkhouser | Eugene R.Garza | William A.Gault | James D.Gee



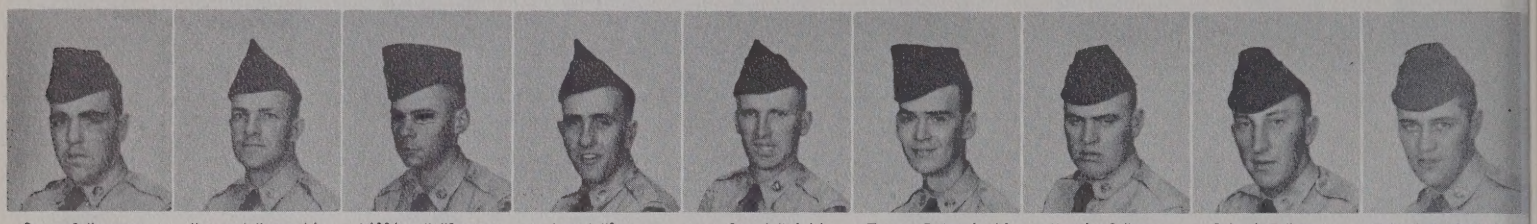
Edmund Geiger | Stuart L.Glasbrenner | Jose Gonzales,Jr | Placido Gonzales | Vernon A.Gradney | Robert L.Grant | William A.Gray | Marvin E.Gregory | Gary M.Hall



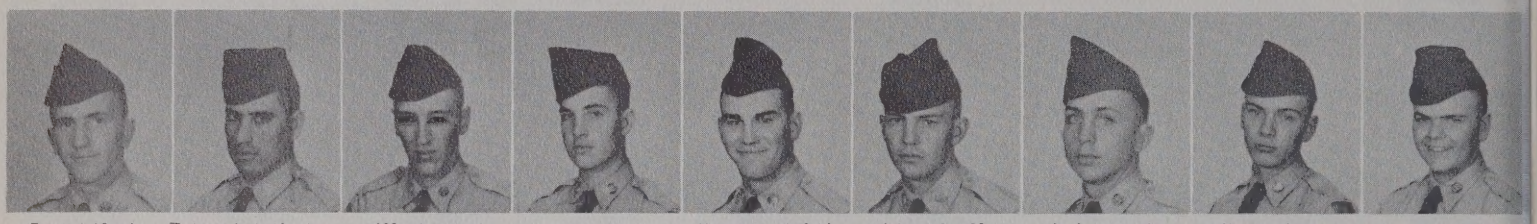
Bruce M.Halmon | Richard Hanen | Milton P.Hanson | Ronald L.Hawn | Terrence C.Hayes | William M.Herman | Llewellyn G.Hince | Paul L.Hinz



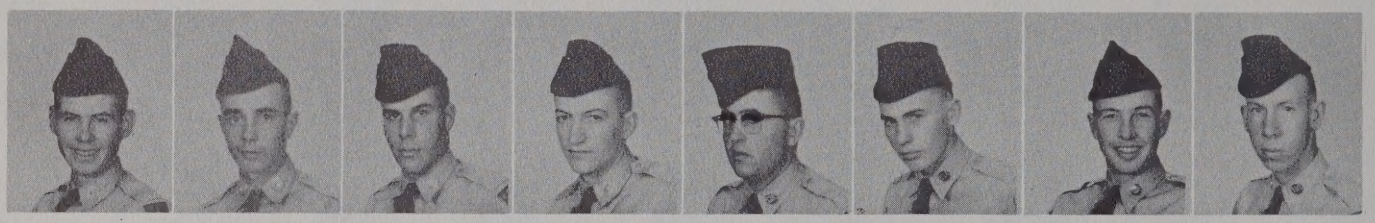
Montell R.Hoskins | William L.Howie | Eddie H.Ingram | Roger M.Iverson | Joseph C.Jajtner | Frank H.Jarnig | Donald J.Jazdzewski | Derald J.Johnson | John R.Johnson



Roger G.Kearney | Henry J.Kenowski | William H.Klemme | Leo J.Klupp | Wesley C.Knight | Thomas E.Koscinski | Marvin C.Krump | Robert E.Kruser | Robert D.Lindholm



Terry A.Lloyd | Armando Lucio,Jr | Willard E.Lueck | Joe Mar.Lyman | Thomas L.Makofski | Richard C.Mallam | Jimmie B.Marsh | Mike Martin,Jr | Ross E.McFarland



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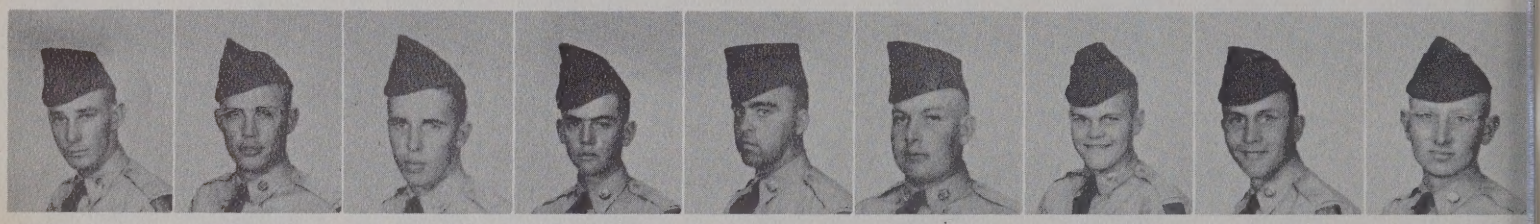
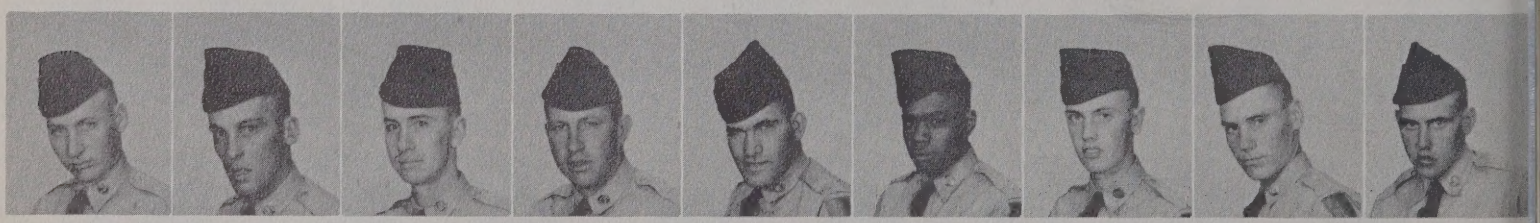
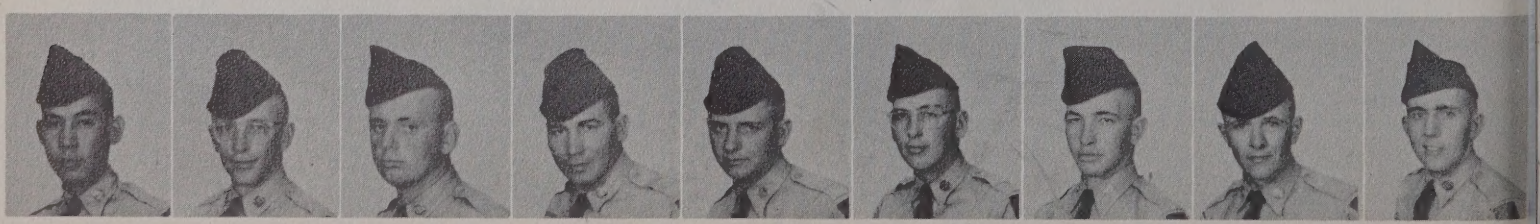


Gerald J.Mrkvicka | Samuel R.Mullins | Keith R.Nagle | Daniel J.Neumaier | Ralph B.Nieskes | Kelly O'Kane | Gerald A.Olson | Gregory J.Olson | Oliver F.Olson

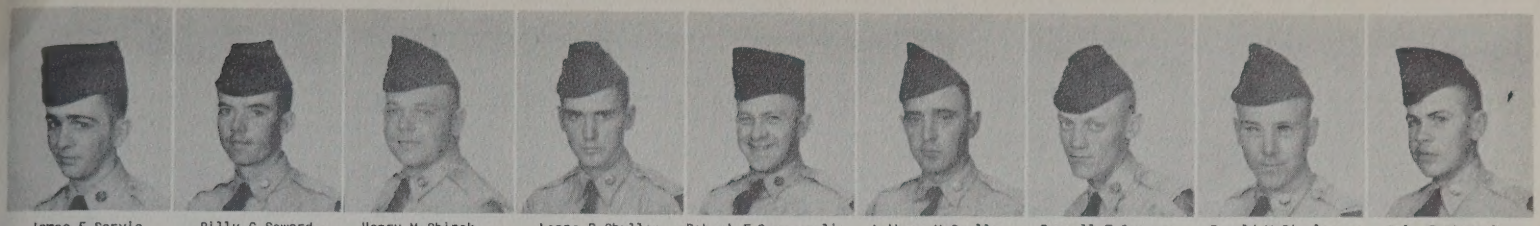
Richard J.Ordner | Marlin C.Osterberg | Wencil J.Palan | Charles W.Parker | Larry D.Payne | Edward J.Peine | Alifonso Perez,Jr | George W.Pittman | Lawrence H.Plate



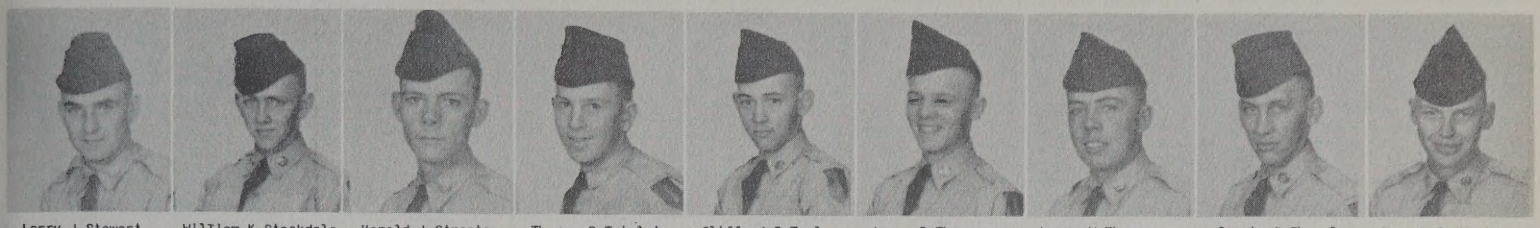
Jimmie R.Price | Clarence L.Prochaska | Ronald W.Raith | Wallace L.Reed | Radford D.Reither | James A.Richardson | Cedric W.Robinson | Edward A.Robinson | George R.Rodlund



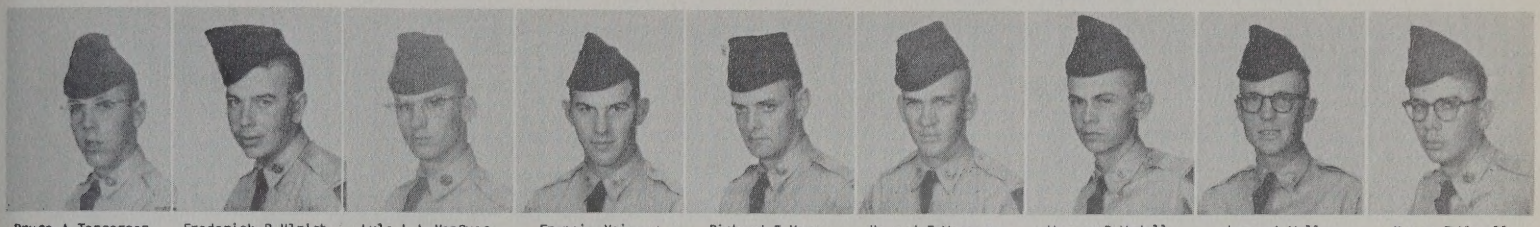
Juan Rodriguez | James L.Roeber | Joseph J.Rut,Jr | Francisco M.Sanchez | William J.Scheafer | Robert L.Schnug | Gary A.Schnurer | Harvey L.Schultz | Ramon L.Scott



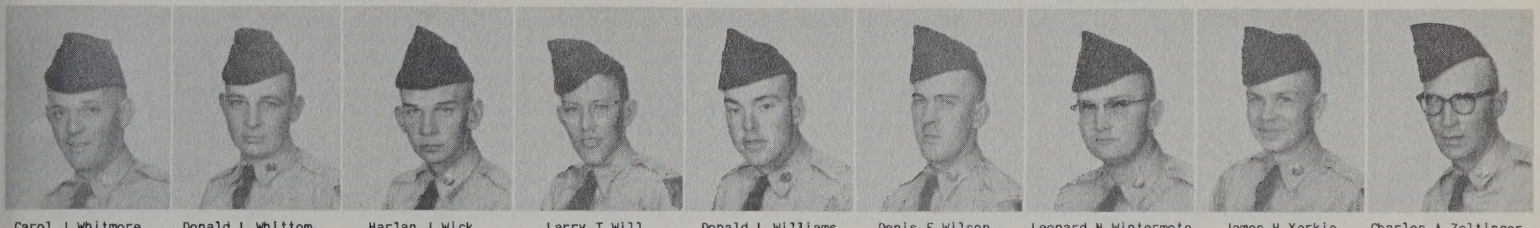
James E.Servia | Billy G.Seward | Henry M.Shirek | Lonne R.Shullaw | Robert F.Soregaroli | Anthony M.Spalla | Russell T.Sporer | Ronald W.Stanley | Dale F.Stencel



Larry J.Stewart | William K.Stockdale | Harold J.Streets | Thomas R.Talclet | Clifford D.Teel | James R.Thompson | Larry W.Thompson | Dennis D.Thuemler | Gary L.Todhunter

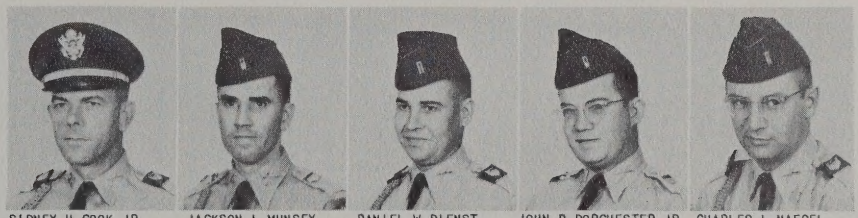


Bruce A.Torgerson | Frederick R.Ulrich | Lyle L.L.VanSyoc | Francis Voissem | Richard E.Voss | Howard E.Wagaman | Warren P.Wedell | James A.Wells | Harry E.Wharff



Carol J.Whitmore | Donald L.Whittom | Harlan J.Wick | Larry T.Will | Donald L.Williams | Denis E.Wilson | Leonard N.Wintermote | James H.Yerkie | Charles A.Zeltinger

# Company C



SIDNEY H.COOK,JR
Captain
Commanding Officer

JACKSON L.MUNSEY
First Lieutenant
Executive Officer

DANIEL W.DIENST
First Lieutenant
Platoon Leader

JOHN D.DORCHESTER,JR
First Lieutenant
Platoon Leader

CHARLES L.NAEGEL
First Lieutenant
Platoon Leader

1stSgt G.N.Garrett | MSgt W.N.Dixon | MSgt C.L.Keasling | MSgt J.Z.King | MSgt V.M.Lehtinen | PSgt G.P.Snodgrass | Sfc H.J.Billy,Jr | Sfc H.A.Bowlds

Sfc R.M.Fortag | Sfc H.R.McWhorter | Sfc W.R.Medina | Sfc T.Stevens,Jr | Sfc W.Willis | Sgt L.Bynog | Sgt C.Dugger | Sgt G.Madden,Jr | Sgt C.Pembleton

Sgt R.C.Pewther

Sgt H.D.Tonge

Sp5 R.W.Shupe

Sp4 A.V.Coleman

Sp4 D.R.Hopkins

Sp4 J.Raschner

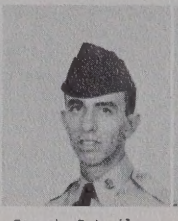
Sp4 T.D.Sjurseth

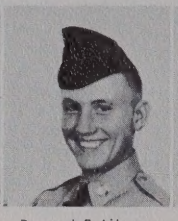
Pfc R.W.Gudde

Pfc J.H.Jones

TRAINEES

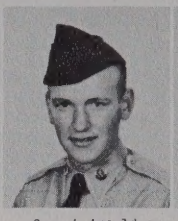
Joe A.Acosta


Ernesto R.Aguilar


Raymond R.Aiken

John R.Amerson

Rendal L.Angel


Gary L.Arnold

John R.Averill

Cecil Bailey

Richard W.Bailey

Harvey J.Ball

Alejandro Barajas-Martinez

Roger L.Bares

Glenn F.Barth

Robert J.Basarich,II

Harold E.Bauder

Ivan R.Bauer

Glen R.Bearden

Raymond H.Becker

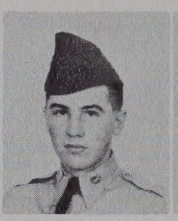
Jack L.Bennett

Thomas B.Bennin

Jerrold L.Benson

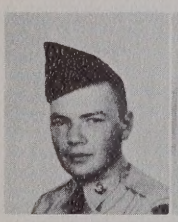
Henry R.Blahuta

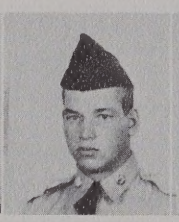
Donnavon C.Boden


Norman L.Bohn

Roy D.Bristow

Roger W.Bryan


Gerald R.Buech


Jerry B.Bunt

Richard H.Burda

Carl A.Carlson

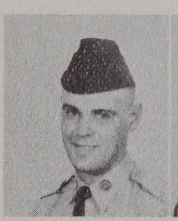
Charles E.Carr

Thomas B.Carter

Donald L.Casperson

Jewell D.Chandler

Gail A.Christian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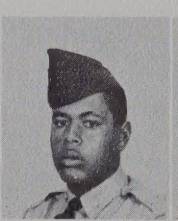
John A.Connolly

Robert M.Coon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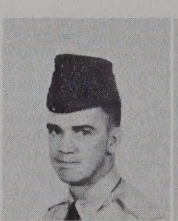
Lial W.Curtis,Jr

Jack L.Dennison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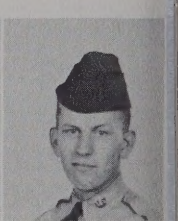

Robert A.Dietrich

Albert P.Dreitz

Joseph M.Dressel

Loren A.Dressel

Larry B.Dufault

Richard T.Duggan

Gary W.Easley

Peter J.Eckenberg

Jerry R.Ellis

Billy R.Epley

David Espurvoa,Jr

Charles E.Fahrig

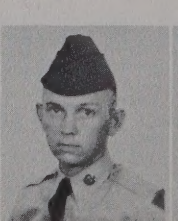
Fremont G.Fallis

James P.Felber

Leo D.Fellin

D.C.Field,Jr

Lige Fields,Jr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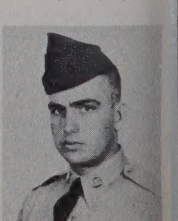
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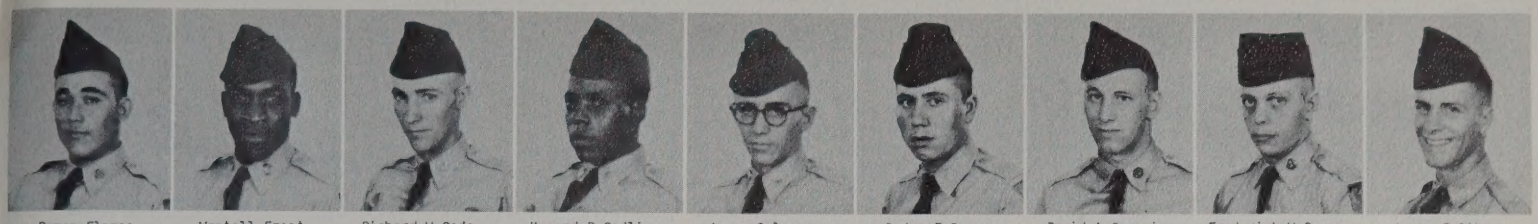
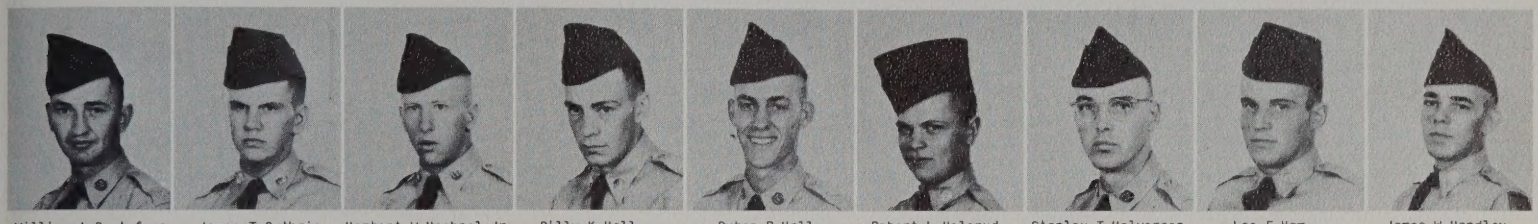
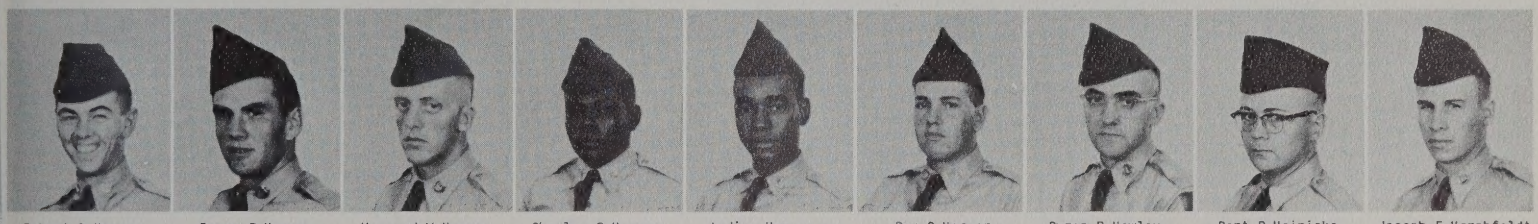


Romeo Flores | Westell Frost | Richard W.Gade | Howard R.Gadlin | James Gales | Pedro F.Garza | David A.Gervais | Frederick W.Geyer | Jesse E.Gibson

Frank C.Gierhart | William A.Gillaspy | Donald E.Glenna | Harding R.Goodman | Ben R.Goss | Sammy J.Graham | Joseph J.Graves | Voyle E.Grindeland | Donald E.Guderian



William A.Gustafson | James T.Guthrie | Herbert W.Haehnel,Jr | Billy K.Hall | Ruben R.Hall | Robert L.Halsrud | Stanley T.Halvorson | Lee E.Ham | James W.Handley



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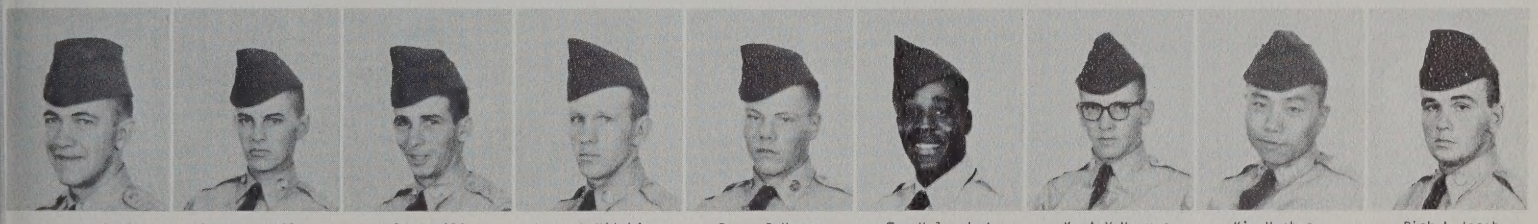

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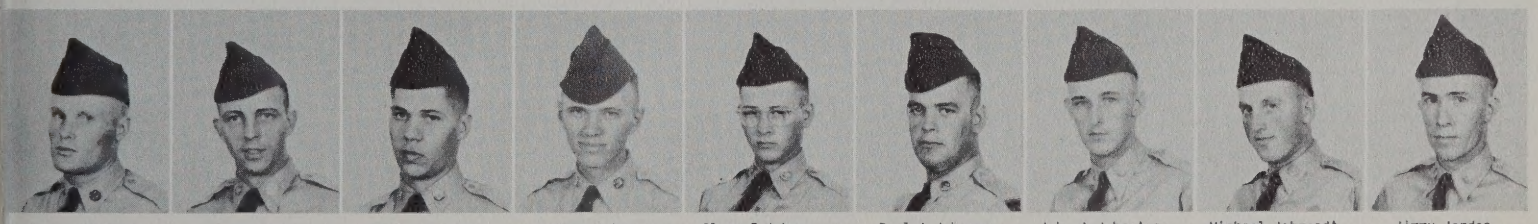
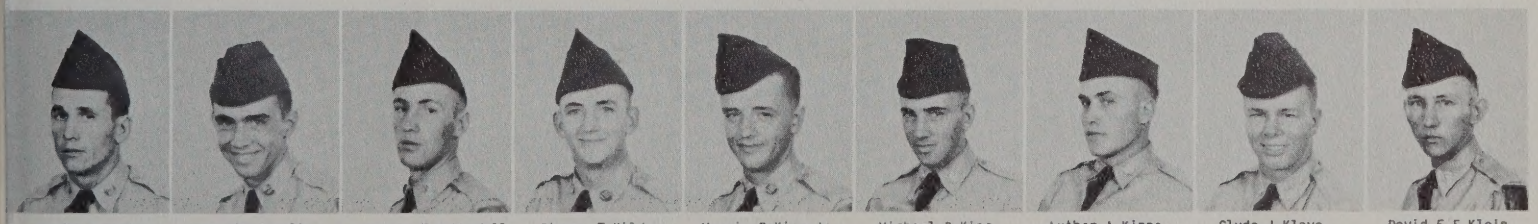


Lyle L.Jacobson | Ted R.James | Maurice E.Jayne | Bruce M.Johnson | Glenn R.Johnson | Paul A.Johnson | John A.Johnston | Michael Johrendt | Jimmy Jordan



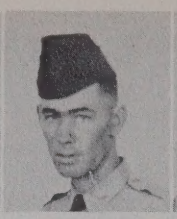
Donald L.Keith | Kenneth P.Kelly | Laurence D.W.Kendall | Steven T.Kilde | Marris B.King,Jr | Michael D.King | Luther A.Kinne | Clyde J.Klave | David F.E.Klein

alter G.Kolonick,Jr | Tommy Laird | Thomas E.Laughlin | George R.Long | Marcus R.Long | Alvis L.Mabry | William R.McFarlane | Armond E.McManus | Kenneth L.Merrill

Gene L.Merritt

Donald B.Miller

Donald G.Miller


Roy T.Mitchell

Wesley G.Mohr

Norman C.Monjeau

Norman L.Morgan

William H.Morris

Raymond M.Mueller

Martin H.Muellerleile

Richard Murdzek

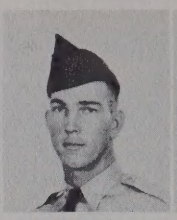
John P.Murphy

Edward F.Negrete

William L.Newboles

Lewis D.Nichols

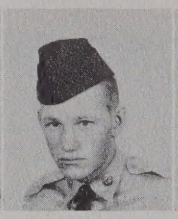
Thomas F.Nielsen

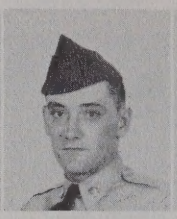

William J.Novak

Darryl D.Olson

Richard C.Olson

Jimmie L.Osborn


Earl G.Parry


Edwin F.Pavlik

Gregory E.Posey

Benjamin N.Preacher

Leonard J.Ramirez

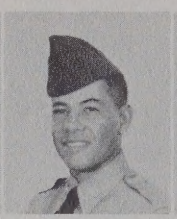
Wesley B.Randall

Clarence F.Rathmann

Jack H.Reid

Lynden W.Robinson

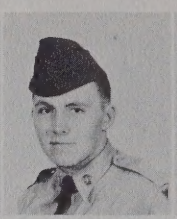
Leo E.Romero


Simeon P.Romero

Antonio E.Rosas

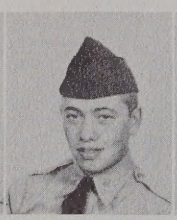
Praxedes J.Sanchez

Ricardo Sanchez


Barton B.Scarborough

Michael D.Schmidt

Royce E.Scott


Ole Seim,Jr

Billy R.Shaw

Noel Sims,Jr

Allen J.Skochenski

William A.Skrivan,Jr

Charles E.Smith

Daro J.Smith

William G.Sprinkle

Silvester L.Stoeckel

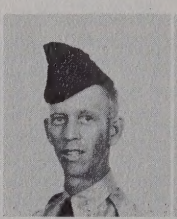
Jackie C.Stutts

Waldo E.Sutton

Arthur E.Vineyard

George T.Wareing

Jerral R.Wheaten


Fred J.Wilkinson

Richard R.Wilton

Harold L.Word

# Company D

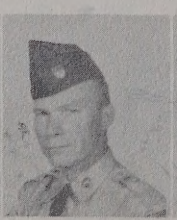
JAMES F.HAYDON
First Lieutenant
Executive Officer

JOHN S.BURFORD
Second Lieutenant
Training Officer

WILLIAM B.MOZEY
Second Lieutenant
Platoon Leader

MSgt W.Baker
First Sergeant

MSgt G.M.Cockfield


MSgt G.W.Gill

Sfc F.C.Allison

Sfc G.D.Kopie

Sfc R.W.Pearson

Sgt G.K.Cartwright

Sgt C.G.Martens

Sgt N.Moore

Sgt L.E.Ronning

Sgt C.Stonewall

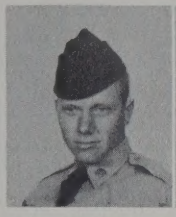
Sgt R.D.Wayman

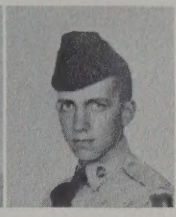
Sp5 L.W.Kintzle

Cpl J.R.Garrett

Sp4 C.Blake

TRAINEES


T.R.Ainsworth


Dallas W.Anderson

John J.Antony

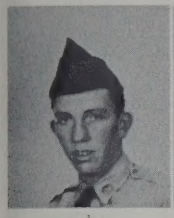
Isidro Baez

Walter P.Baier

Benjamen H.Bailey

Charles E.Baker

Oren W.Baker


Donald L.Barbee

Raymond H.Barker

Milton E.Bartsch

Stephen K.Bedwell

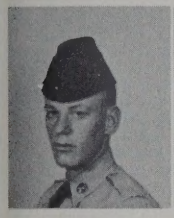
William I.Beliveau

Donald F.Betts

Clarence L. Blankenship

Larry H.Bogart

Joseph Brave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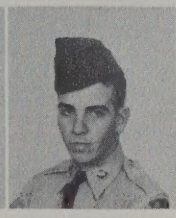
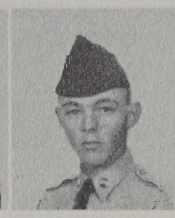
James E.Brown


Warren L.Brown

Dennis B.Camblin

Galen L.Carpenter

Fredrick M.Chalk


Raymond P.Chapman

Oswald G.Cherrapkin

Jackson D.Chestnut

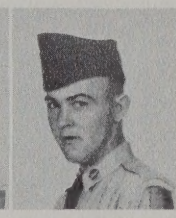
Harry L.Clubine

John T.Cotten

David L.Cox

Gerald Culpepper

Curtis R.Doolittle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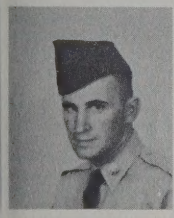
Roosevelt DuBose

Phillip D.Ellerbee

Darby V.Etheridge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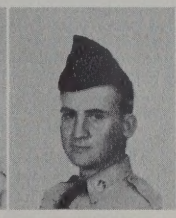
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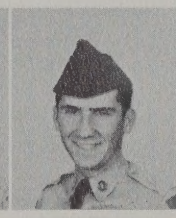
Gaylen E.Green

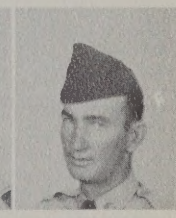
Pasquale A.Grillo


Leonard A.Gurdock

Billy P.Haney

Bernard R. Henderson,Jr

Leonard A.Henderson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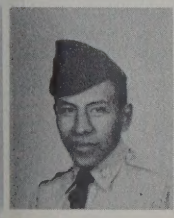
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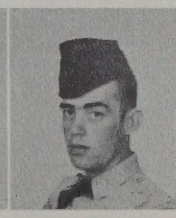
Benjamin B.Hicks,Jr

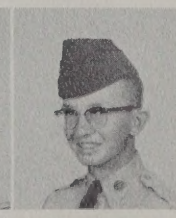

Charles P.Hogle

Jerry D.Hopkins

John E.Hopkins

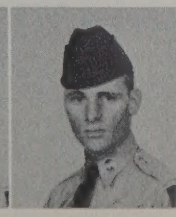
Early L.Hughes

Monte C.Hughes


Van A.Husted

Daniel R.Jacobsen

James E.Johnson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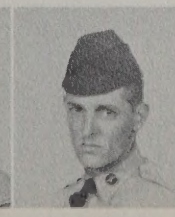
Vernon L.Jones

Walter C.Krause

Frank M.L. Landino,III

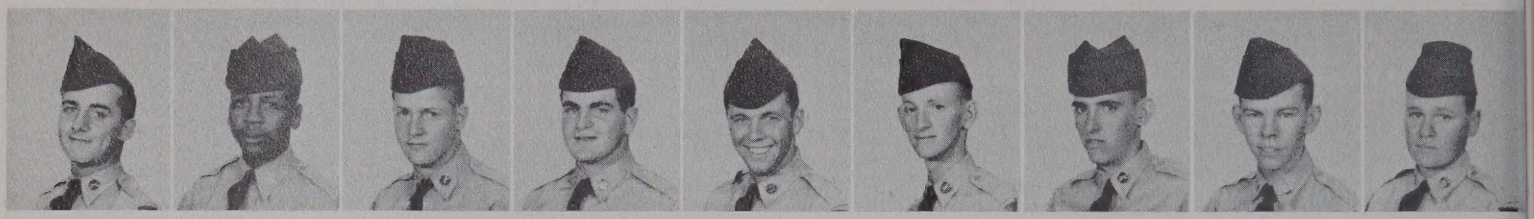
Hosea Lane,Jr


John H.Leinweber

Benjamin W.Lewis

Donald W.Linton

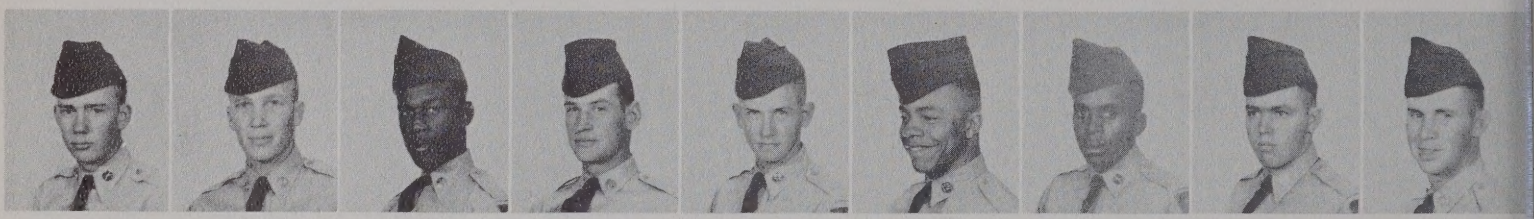
Meliton Maestas | Eugene T.Malinowski | Maynard A.Marcellais | Charles T.Marvin | Hershel W.Massey | Frank C.Matheaus | Dennis R.McVay | Julian W.Meadow,Jr | Frank R.Miller



Roger L.Miller | Troy W.Miller | William A.Million | Dave M.Minakes | Allan A.Mitchell | Paul T.Mitchell | Teddy E.Modlin | Winstow W.Moore,Jr | Douglas D.Morgan

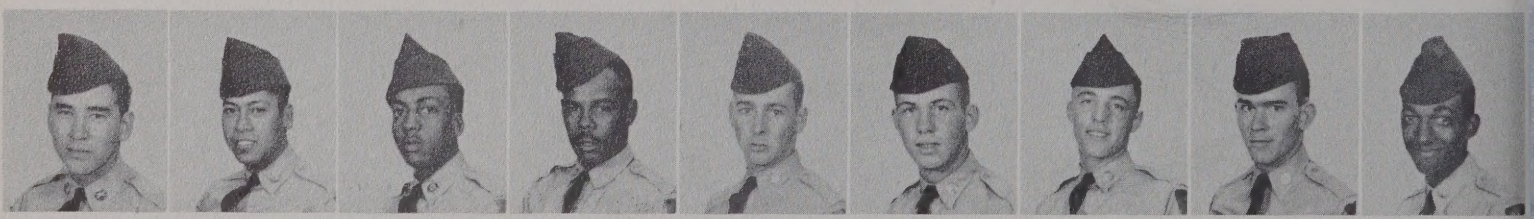
Charles M.Motley | Harold Nelson | Thomas D.Nix | Julio E.Noguera | Robert W.Oppel | James E.Osler | George D.Parish | Bobby G.Parker | John D.Peppers

Francis E. Pietruszewski | Myron E.Poston | Dennis E.Priebe | Luis A.Ramos | Wilfred Ramos | James K.Reynolds | Willie F.Rice | Jose B.Rivera | Ruben R.Rivera

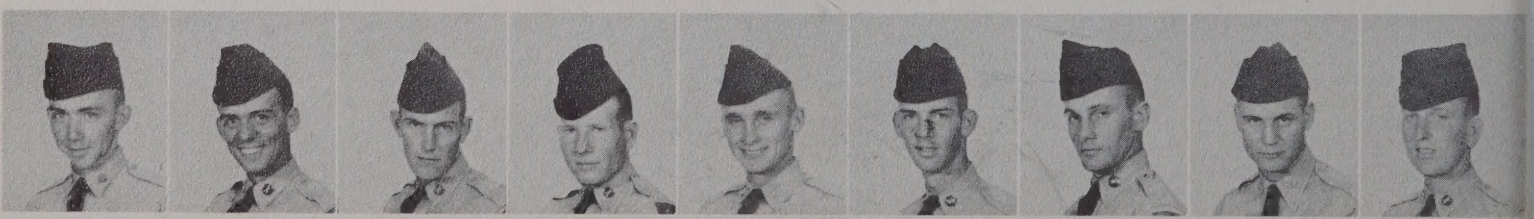


Tom R.Sawyer | Charles W.Simmons | George W.Singleton,Jr | Robert C.Singleterry | Kenneth J.Skalecki | Carroll M.Sledge | Richard B.Smith | Billy R.Stinnett | Ernest R.Summa

Willie P.Talbert | Carl H.Tallman | Frank A.Theiler | Registrar Thomas | Jimmy D.Thompson | Amos L.Toliver | Edward J.Tomalak | Lewis C.Townsend | Walter C.Tracy,Jr



Richard A.Tsuda | Frank P.Villarreal | Charles T.Washington | Richard M.Washington | Albert K.Watts | Russell E.Weihe | William W.West | John L.Wilkins | Joseph T.Williams



Thomas W.Wilmore | Birt Wilson,Jr | Billy N.Wood | E.J.Wood | Thomas D.Woods | James F.Wooten,II | Robert E.Wooten | Edgar G.Yeckley,II | Amos L.Young

# Company E

JOSEPH J.GERDA
First Lieutenant
Commanding Officer

WILLIAM H.DANKERS
First Lieutenant
Executive Officer

RICHARD L.FALCONER
Second Lieutenant
Platoon Leader

MSgt J.Strizack

Sfc T.Childers

Sfc R.E.Foster

Sfc D.Glenn

Sfc M.Lemelle

Sfc R.B.Martin

Sfc R.L.McCullough

Sfc L.Porter

SSgt J.J.Tighe

Sgt P.S.Blas

Sgt D.G.Carson

Sgt L.C.Lewis

Sgt E.Robinson

Sgt J.R.Ventimiglia

Sgt C.A.Welch

Sgt W.L.Witherspoon

Sp4 H.C.Coone

Sp4 D.Garcia

Sp4 R.J.Hannon

Sp4 C.H.Mays

Sp4 J.S.Rodriguez

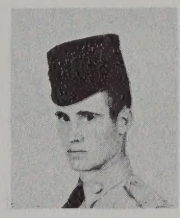
Pfc A.G.Blouin

Pfc R.J.Giger

Pfc A.J.Manchester

Pfc R.J.Ryan

TRAINEES



Harvey L.Adams

Raymond F.Alder

Thomas C.Allen

Frank R.Anderson

John A.Anderson

Rodney Arnold

Thomas E.Arnold

David G.Asch

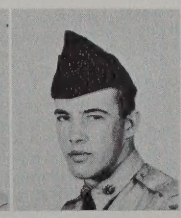
Spiro Augoustatos

John V.Bailey

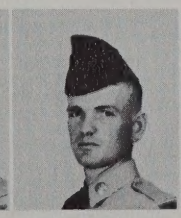
Fred E.Baker

Larry E.Baker

Raymond E.Barker



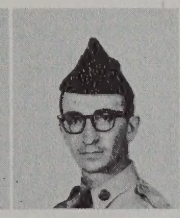
Robert P.Barker



David A.Bartley

John Bembenek

Edward H.Berkholz



William J.Boike

Larry H.Bonnell

Martin L.Bowman,III

William P.Brooks

Paul F.Brossia,Jr

Richard D.Brown

Earl M.Bryant

Willis G.Bryant,Jr

Peter Buettner

David F.Bukovics

Thomas E.Burton

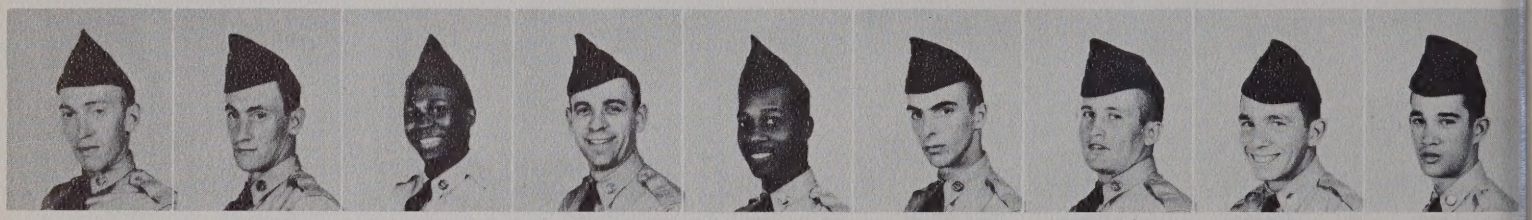
Sammie J.Bush

Herman D.Butler | David M.Bytner | Gary D.Cadwallader | Larry G.Caldwell | Philip Carlino | Finis W.Carlton | Albert Carney | Albert F.Carraway | Tony J.Chavez

John E.Clark | Michael T.Clifford | Albert G.Coney | Michael J.Cornell | George L.Cothran | Sebastian R.Cottone | Dominic J.Crescente | Arlie G.Curley | Clifford D.Curtis

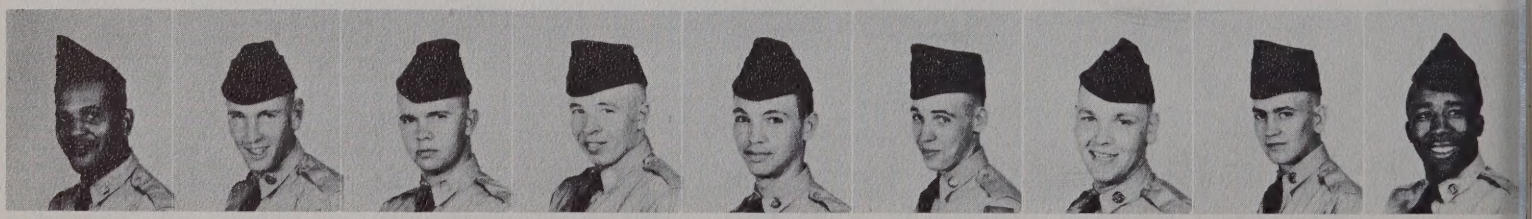
Jerry C.Cutler | David L.Cuzzort | Lawrence L.Daigle | Richard L.Davidson | Robert W.Davison | Ronald G.Davison,Jr | Domencio Davit | Billy J.Deason | Phillip J.Dembinsk

Thomas C.Detloff | Pierre R.DeVito | Raleigh H.Dial | Steven R.Donley | William E.Doyle | Charles W.Drake | Franklin E.Elliott,Jr | William N.Elliott | Wallace C.Emerson



Fred Engeln | Henry A.Etherton | Jerome P.Eugene | Allen J.Fail | Alpheus H.Fields | Lynn E.Fletcher | John J.Foley | Robert A.Forret | Engracio V.Ganaden

Johnnie G.Gardner | Charles W.Garman | Cary P.Garrett | William R.Gerard | Robert A.Goldtrap | Theodore R. Golubski,Jr | Richard L.Goodwin | Johnny S.Gordon | Roy G.Gould



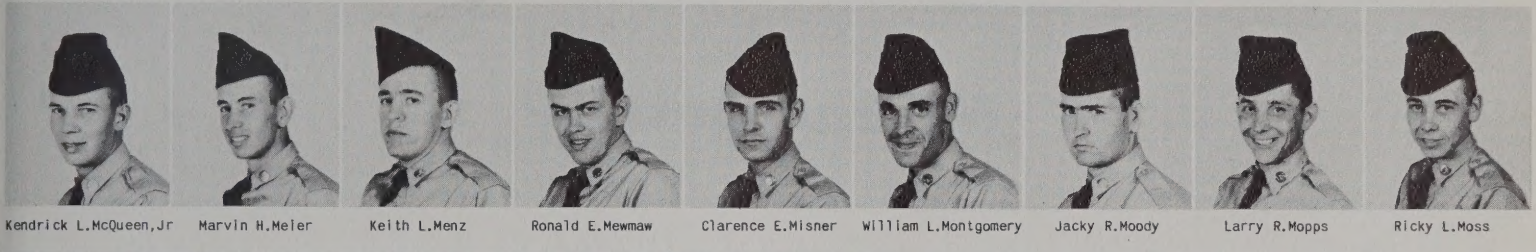
Clifton Greely | Jerome B.Gupton | Frank W.Haight,Jr | Rex A.Harmon | Jackey M.Harrison | John A.Hautala | Ronald L.Hayden | Loyd R.Hill | Jesse W.Howell

Richard A.Hubbard | Edward L.Hudspeth | Charles R.Hutchison | James M.Jackson | John C.Jackson | Donald A.Johnson | Huey E.Johnson | Clarence M.Jones | James L.Joseph,Jr

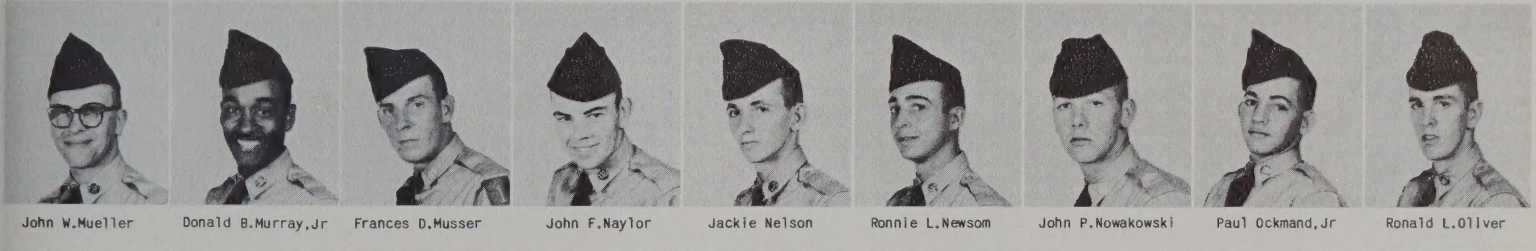
Norman L.Kabel | James C.Kerrigan | Clifford A.King | Robbert Kingery | Billy W.Knight | Joseph C.Kobylarczyk | Alexander F.Krivacs | Harry Lantvit | Morrison L.LaPratt

Raymond L.Larson | Jerry D.Leach | Everett E.Lee,Jr | Arthur A.Leuschner | Elzie Lewis,Jr | Thomas Locastro | William C.Long | Calvin L.Lowman | Gary G.Lowther

Emory J.Ludtke,Jr | Gary F.Lyle | Robert A.Lyle | Waylon V.Lynn | David M.Magner | Keith D.McClelland | Ronald A.McDonald | Ira L.McIntyre | Jerry D.McKune

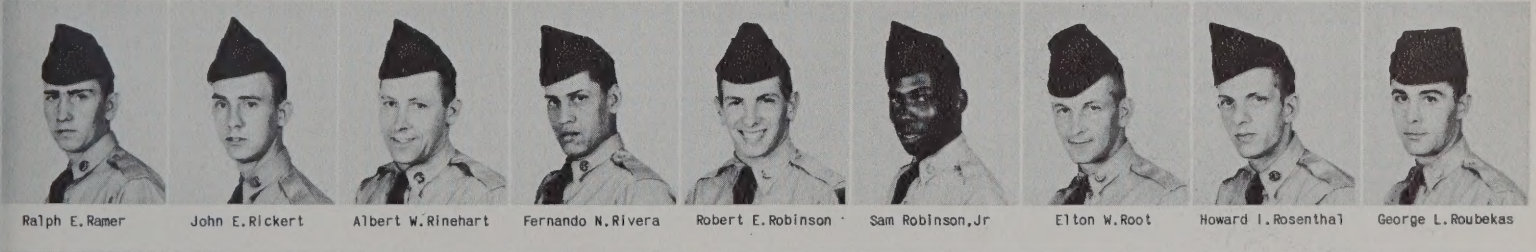


Kendrick L.McQueen,Jr | Marvin H.Meier | Keith L.Menz | Ronald E.Mewmaw | Clarence E.Misner | William L.Montgomery | Jacky R.Moody | Larry R.Mopps | Ricky L.Moss

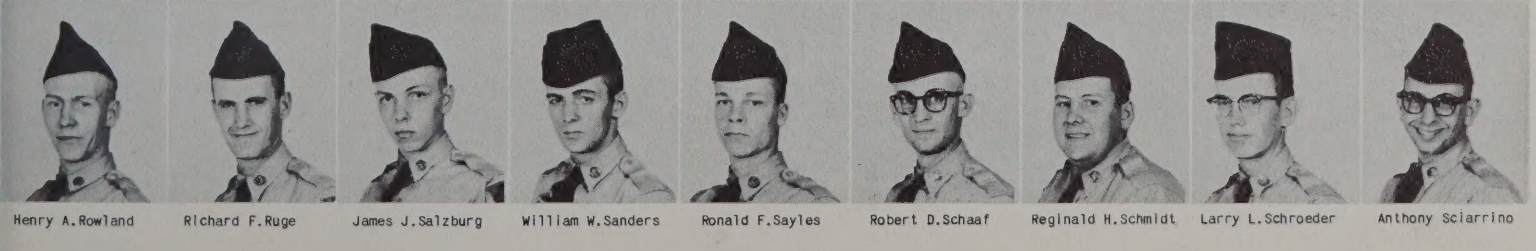


John W.Mueller | Donald B.Murray,Jr | Frances D.Musser | John F.Naylor | Jackie Nelson | Ronnie L.Newsom | John P.Nowakowski | Paul Ockmand,Jr | Ronald L.Oliver

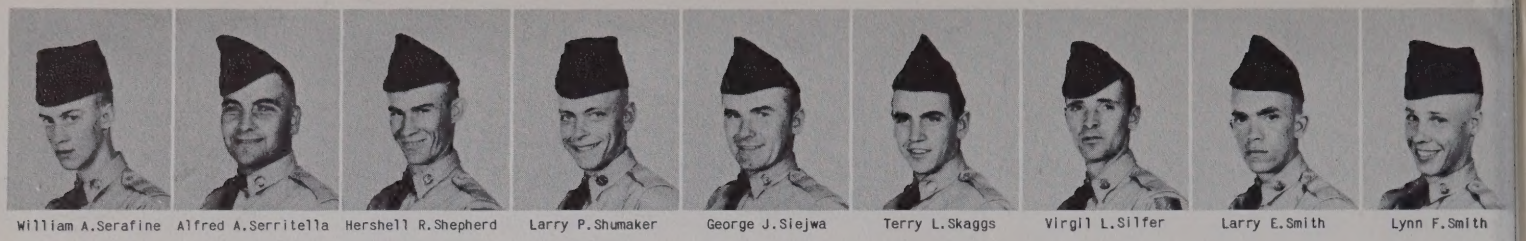
Jasper E.Parish | Kenneth A.Parker | Ewald A.Pekau | Jessy Pink | Edward K.Pohland | Milton R.Powers | Donald E.Puckett | Robert E.Purkal | Lyndle L.Pyatt



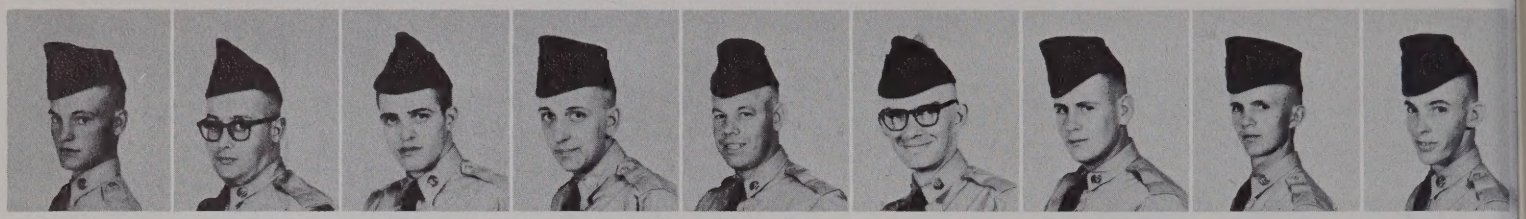
Ralph E.Ramer | John E.Rickert | Albert W.Rinehart | Fernando N.Rivera | Robert E.Robinson | Sam Robinson,Jr | Elton W.Root | Howard I.Rosenthal | George L.Roubekas



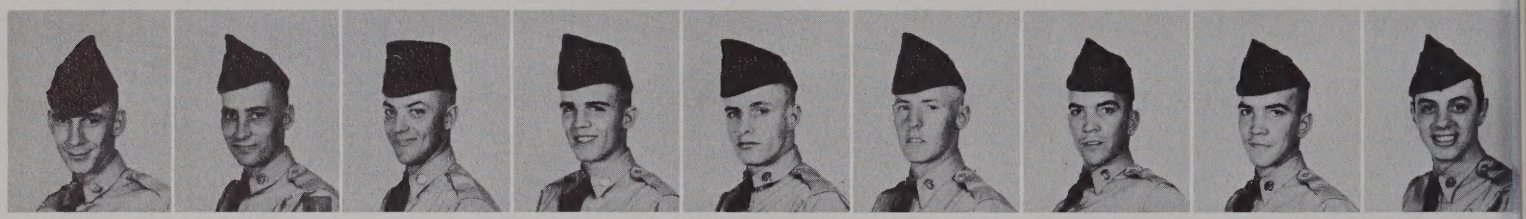
Henry A.Rowland | Richard F.Ruge | James J.Salzburg | William W.Sanders | Ronald F.Sayles | Robert D.Schaaf | Reginald H.Schmidt | Larry L.Schroeder | Anthony Sciarrino



William A.Serafine | Alfred A.Serritella | Hershell R.Shepherd | Larry P.Shumaker | George J.Siejwa | Terry L.Skaggs | Virgil L.Silfer | Larry E.Smith | Lynn F.Smith



John W.Snider | Louis J.Stajer | Dennis C.Stevenson | Jerome A.Stob | Jimmy E.Suiter | Walter T.Sweet | Geral R.Swick | Stephan J.Szijjarto | Roy H.Tanner

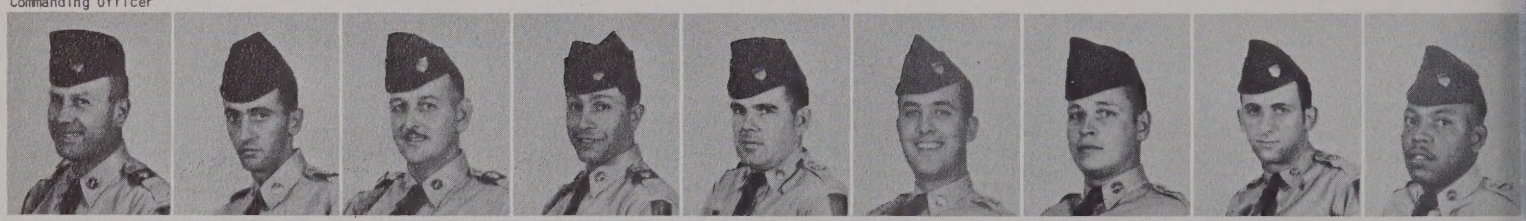


Darrell D.Taylor | Melvin L.Taylor | Logan R.Woolley | Richard L.Worthem | Harry C.Wright,Jr | Timothy L.Wright | Jerry L.Young | Larry D.Young | Raymond Zampa

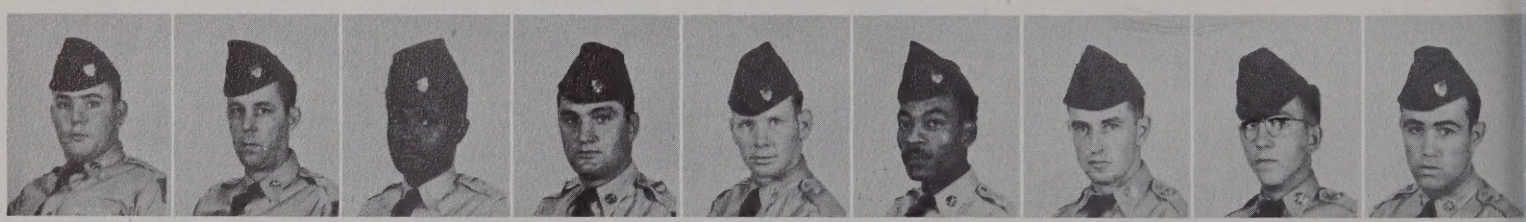
# Mortar Battery

CARL R.OLSON
First Lieutenant
Commanding Officer

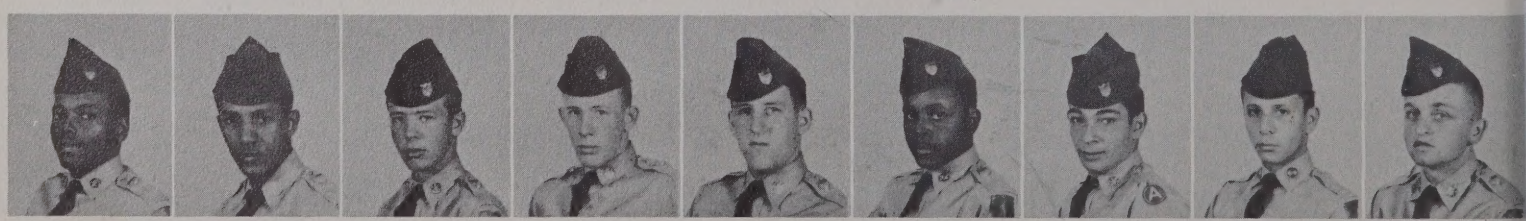
1stSgt W.C.Powers | Sfc G.N.Arrowood | Sfc G.W.Ball | Sfc R.Figueroa



Sfc E.R.McRae | Sfc P.E.Parker | Sfc R.S.Shetrompf | SSgt G.G.Arroyo | SSgt J.E.Radford | Sgt A.G.McQueary | Sgt J.M.Mitcheltree | Sgt L:M.Posch | Sgt J.E.Spry



Sgt H.H.Wood | Sp5 H.V.Morgan | Cpl H.H.Long | Sp4 F.O.Falconbury | Sp4 G.C.Scoggins | Pfc H.E.Alexander,Jr | Pfc B.F.Cathey | Pfc J.W.Livingston | Pfc E.L.Schell



Pfc J.Wright | Pvt M.A.Clements | Pvt D.D.Gundlach | Pvt R.L.Hurt | Pvt A.S.Marks | Pvt C.S.Owens | Pvt C.E.Rodriguez | Pvt C.N.Saldana | Pvt J.D.Welch

# AUTOGRAPHS

# AUTOGRAPHS

# SNAPSHOTS

# SNAPSHOTS

# SNAPSHOTS

# SNAPSHOTS

# AUTOGRAPHS

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